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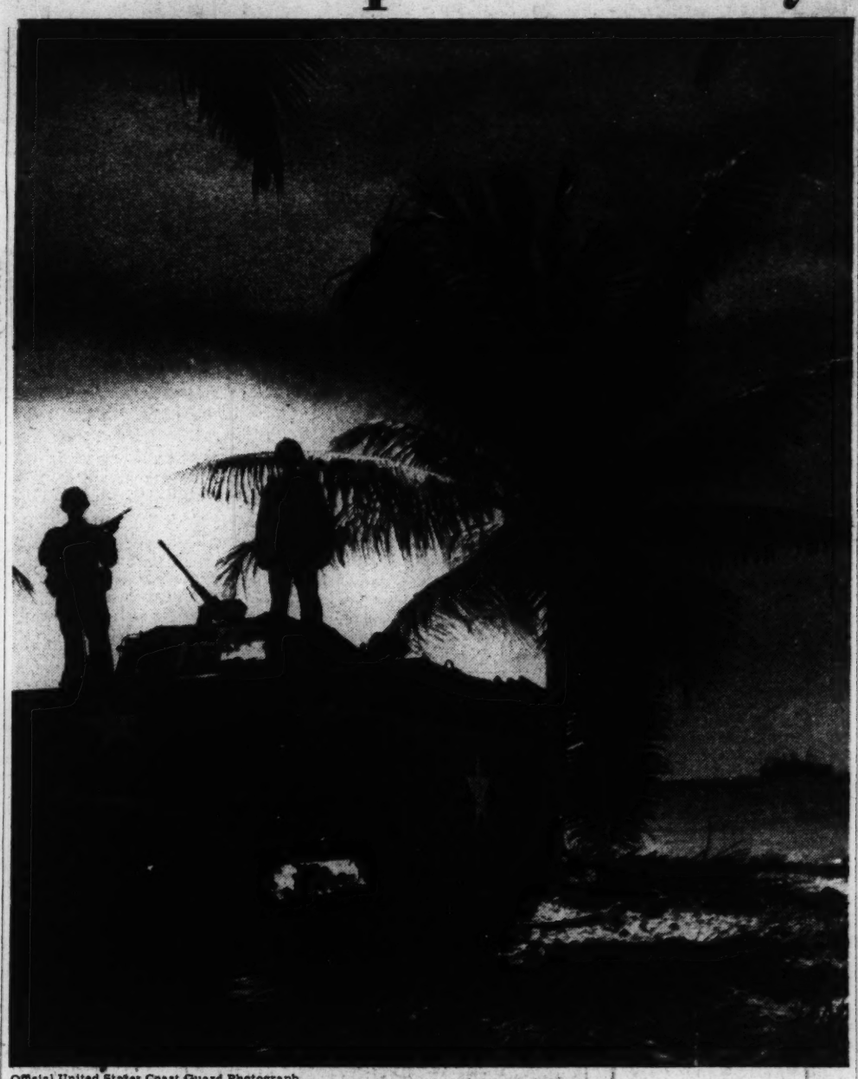
American Attack Blasts All Carolines; Two Red Armies Converge on Odessa; Moscow Pins Japanese Army in North

Soviet taking of oil and coal on Sakhalin Isle shows rise of Allied tide in Pacific.

200,000 Nazi soldiers face trap in Black Sea port; Rumanians surrendering.



Official United States Coast Guard Photograph

'New Surprises for the Japanese'

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—New tactical surprises by the American armed forces were promised the Japanese today by Lieut. Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift, Commandant of the Marine Corps.

"In the ship-to-shore offensives to come, participated in by all branches of the armed services, as we drive westward, northward or southward toward our major goals, we shall continue to make the most of all those accumulated factors on which we have capitalized in the past," he said in an address prepared for the Federal Bar Association. "There will be many times, as we strike, when the enemy will discover that, once again, something new has been added—something fresh from our prolific department of tactical surprises.

"We have outdistanced our enemies in the science of amphibious warfare, and we shall press that superiority to ever-growing advantage until the final victory is won."

[The accompanying photograph of an amphibious "Water Buffalo" tank was made during the invasion of Makin Island.]

The Week at War

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This week a new hand reached out over the vast chessboard of war in the Far East and moved a pawn. It was a small pawn and a short move. But the hand was the hand of Russia.

That hand had been in the Pacific war from the beginning, heavily, but always passively. Its presence has kept 30 of Japan's best divisions on the Siberian front, immobilized and denied participation in Japan's active battles on other fronts. But until today that hand had not made a positive, aggressive move.

The move it made was negligible in its direct war importance. It was to push Japan out of its oil and coal concessions on the northern, Russian part, of Sakhalin Island. The amount of oil involved is about a million barrels a year—an amount which can be loaded on 10 sea-going tankers. The direct military effect is only to force those 10 tankers to make the longer journey to the East Indies for oil which is still abundantly available to Japan there.

But the move is of tremendous implicit and indirect importance. Until now Japan has had no need for its 30 Siberian-front divisions elsewhere. Other events of war this week told of how soon they may be needed elsewhere.

Allied Gains Mount

The United States Navy raided the Island of Palau in the Western Carolines, less than 600 miles from Mindanao in the Philippines. The Burma-India battle reached a new peak of intensity. The very fact that Russia dared an aggressive move in the Far East was in itself an omen over the eastern skies of how successful Allied arms are in Europe.

Each one of these three events told not of any immediate Japanese need for those divisions, but of the steadily increasing prospect that in the nearing future the Allies will be in a position to bring their land power to bear more heavily against Japan on the mainland of Asia.

The raid on Palau did not bring us within striking distance of the Philippines, but it carried the edge of our striking range over a thousand miles beyond Truk and beyond Saipan, the two previously most-advanced points of attack.

It was made possible by a two-way offensive against Truk. Gen. Douglas MacArthur's bombers coming up from the New Guinea-Northern Solomons area and Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's coming in from the Marshalls.

The air attack protected the naval force from Truk-based Japanese planes in its rear.

This means that our land-based air front has moved beyond Truk and that our surface-raiding front has been pushed another thousand miles beyond. Mindanao is not a

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

New-Era Teaching Urged; Coal Distribution Revised; Troops Parade for Franco

The World's Day—April 1, 1944

Bay State: Early Teaching of Democracy Urged

Teaching of democracy should begin in kindergarten, said Julius E. Warren, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education, speaking at 15th annual State Conference of Principals of Elementary Schools at Hotel Statler. [Page 2.]

Bus service on the Salem division of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company, halted since March 30 by a drivers' strike, was resumed this morning, after agreement was reached at a State House conference of union, company, and state officials. Another conference averted a strike called for midnight last night on the Lynn division of the same company. [Page 2.]

Cambridge exceeded its 1944 Red Cross War Fund quota by 3 per cent, as contributions totaled $275,798, officials report.

Washington: Coal Distribution Revised for '44-5

New regulations designed to assure each retail coal dealer a fair share of anthracite in the 1944-45 coal year which began today were announced by the Solid Fuels Administration. Producers and wholesalers were ordered to spread their anthracite supply equitably among the dealers they serve, with no dealer getting more than 90 per cent of the amount he got in the 1942-43 coal year, as adjusted to reflect population changes and other new fuel factors.

The Army Air Forces announced that it will terminate the air-crew-training program in 81 colleges on June 30. The action, the War Department explained, affects only air-crew students and does not concern the training of AAF personnel in other college programs nor the Army Specialized Training Program and the AAF ground-crew training program.

Navy Undersecretary Forrestal said that if the people of the United States permit "disintegration of the great sea and air power which our Navy will have at war's end," they will "have forgotten every lesson of history." Mr. Forrestal addressed members of the National Geographic Society.

A proposal to exempt the income of dependents from taxation unless it exceeds $500 was approved by the House Ways and Means Committee.

In Europe: Franco Reviews Spanish Troops

Generalissimo Francisco Franco reviewed Spanish troops filing down Madrid's main boulevard as the nation observed the fifth anniversary of the end of the Spanish civil war. The Spanish Army is saving gasoline, so no motorized units participated. The Cabinet last night announced approval of the conditional liberation of 4,473 political prisoners. It said nothing, however, about foreign affairs. The Government has been discussing Spanish neutrality with the Allies.

French Communists are ready to take two posts in the French National Committee of Liberation, climaxing months of bickering with Gen. Charles de Gaulle, reliable reports said.

In Britain, the Government's candidate, Cecil Manning, won a seat in Parliament from North Camberwell in what is believed to be the smallest poll on record for a by-election. He defeated T. Rhodes Disher, 2,655 to 674, for the seat vacated by the elevation of C. G. Ammon to the peerage.

Forty de Gaullists already have been arrested in France, forming the first "list of hostages" who may be executed in reprisal for every Vichy collaborationist executed by the de Gaullist Government at Algiers, Algeria, reports from Paris said.

Maj. James M. Stewart—Jimmy Stewart of the movies—has been promoted from a squadron commander to operations officer of a Liberator bomber group, United States Headquarters in Britain announced.

A running gun battle in the center of Warsaw in which a Nazi high official named Smack and six of his bodyguards were slain by Polish underground members, was reported by the Polish Telegraph Agency.

Americas: Argentina Restricts Use of Electricity

Argentina imposed restrictions limiting the use of electricity in order to conserve the power reduced by a wartime fuel shortage. Shop windows may be illuminated only after 6 p. m. during the winter months, electric signs must remain dark until 7 p. m., and certain factories must close by 5:30 p. m.

Twelve thousand troops of the 1st Division of Brazil's Expeditionary Forces paraded in Rio de Janeiro before cheering crowds. The division is expected to leave soon for European battle fronts.

Argentina's stock of rubber has dwindled to a four-months supply based on the rate of consumption in the last six months of 1943, the Ministry of Agriculture announced. New restrictions to conserve are imminent, the Ministry said.

Drydock and shipyard workers in Montevideo, Uruguay, have gone on strike, demanding paid vacations, and as a result the Government has proposed to Parliament that they be included in such legislation. Gas workers have been on strike for three days to enforce a similar demand. Annual vacations already are granted by law to most Uruguayan industrial workers.

Italy: Badoglio Regime Open to Communist

Premier Badoglio would welcome a Communist into his Italian Government, a close associate said, as a sign of democracy and in keeping with Moscow's desires. The Premier himself had gone to Palermo to establish a new Italian High Commissioner for Sicily.

Unconfirmed rumors that King Victor Emmanuel is about to abdicate in favor of Crown Prince Umberto were widely circulated in Southern Italy.

German brutalities during evacuation of Capodosso, an Italian village of 600 persons, were reported by refugees, an Associated Press dispatch from Bari said. Ordered to leave within 10 minutes on March 10, inhabitants watched the Germans sack and destroy everything, one eyewitness said.

Palestine: British Police Inspector Shot

A British police inspector and a Jewish police sergeant were shot and wounded at Haifa, breaking the calm that greeted expiration of the period in which the British limited Jewish immigration to 75,000.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts, Page 1, Column 8.

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Waste Paper Collections

Dover—Today.
Holbrook—Today.
Sharon—Sunday.
Canton—Monday.
Maynard—Monday.

Weather Predictions

Colder

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

$150,000,000 Cost Figured For War Bonus

Bay State Democrats hope to pass bill to pay each service man and woman $300.

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If Massachusetts Democratic legislators should gain passage at next week's special legislative session of their bill to pay a $300 bonus to every Bay State man and woman in the armed services, the cost to the State would be $150,000,000, fiscal experts estimated today.

As the minority leaders marshal their forces in support of the bonus bill at the special session opening April 4, the experts based their expense prediction on their unofficial estimate that 500,000 Massachusetts men and women will be eligible to receive the bonus.

Although total figures on the number of men in military service from any State are confidential, conservative estimates place the ultimate Massachusetts World War II total at the 500,000 figure. In a recent publication—War Adjustment now—the Massachusetts Committee on Postwar Readjustment used the figure 430,000, or about 10 per cent of the State's population, already in service.

The bonus proposal comes before the Legislature in a minority report filed by the Legislative Postwar Rehabilitation Commission and signed by the seven Democratic members of the Commission. These are: Representatives John E. Flaherty and Patrick J. McDonough, Boston; Paul A. McCarthy, Somerville; Robert F. Murphy, Malden; Harvey A. Pothier, Haverhill; and Senators William P. Grant, Fall River, and Robert L. Lee, Charlestown.

No Financing Proposed

No mention of how the bonus would be financed appeared in the minority report but one State financial authority intimated that the usual method advanced for financing such huge projects was through a State lottery.

The question of adopting a bonus measure is seen by State House observers as containing plenty of political dynamite. Notwithstanding Governor Saltonstall's request that the special session deal only with the two issues for which it was called—the soldiers' vote legislation and extension of the so-called Cocoanut Grove legislation—the Democrats may be able to muster sufficient Republican support to win a hearing for the bonus proposal if not to actually secure adoption.

That some form of State bonus for servicemen will be adopted eventually is generally conceded. Question comes on whether now is the time.

Cost After World War I

Following World War I the State Legislature provided for payment of a $100 bonus to 186,000 servicemen who had resided in Massachusetts for six months prior to enlistment or draft. Those who enlisted before the entry of the United States into the war were paid an additional $10 for each month they were in service.

Records in the State Treasurer's office show that through June, 1942, $18,541,000 had been paid to those entitled to the $100 bonus and $3,685,649 on the $10-a-month basis. This total of $22,226,649 is

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Approval of Liberty Ships By Truman Group Is Partial

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Pacific Coast, April 1

Liberty ships have had their day in court and this is what the Truman Committee will tell the United States Senate about them in part: "They are very good ships for the purposes for which they were designed" — cargo transport. The quotation is from Senator Harry D. Truman (D) of Missouri. Some of his colleagues, who have accompanied him on the current round of investigation, have indicated they feel much the same way about it.

That doesn't mean an entirely clean slate for the Liberty ship, nor for its designers, its builders, or its operators. Testimony has made it plain that in the war-emergency rush to produce ships and transport war goods, various short cuts were taken, and inexperienced personnel used, that resulted in "failures" or "fractures."

Too Slow for Troops

It doesn't mean, either, that the Truman Committee will recommend a continuance of the conversion of Liberty ships into much-needed troopships, even though present assembly-line shipyards on this coast could turn them out almost like loaves of bread. It is probable that any recommendation on this point will be negative, and for several reasons:

Reason No. 1 is that the Liberty ship is not fast enough. Truman Committee members—not to mention Army and Navy leaders—are interested in troopships speedy enough to make them less vulnerable to submarines. The Liberty ship, with its 10 or 12 knots, is a comparatively easy submarine target.

Reason No. 2 is that some of the Pacific Coast shipways already have turned from Liberty ship construction to construction of the much-faster Victory ships and C-4 troopships, and other large Liberty-ship contracts are drawing to an end. The pressures for production which existed when the U-boat packs freely ranged

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

More Soldiers Attend Religious Services

LONDON, April 1 (AP)—The attendance of American soldiers at Army religious services has jumped recently, Col. L. Curtis Tiernan, Chaplain of the European war theater, said yesterday—and now about 40 per cent of all personnel attend regularly.

"Recent air raids and the expectation of taking part in the invasion of Europe have made soldiers in the European theater of operations aware of the seriousness of war," the Chaplain said.

"It is not a matter of fear," he added, "they are attending services because of their self-respect and an ambition to do better."

OPA Urges All Citizens To Blot Out 'Black Marts'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 1—The Office of Price Administration has declared war on "black markets," today one of the most profitable professional rackets in America. It is pleading for the help of every citizen.

"Black markets" are today what bootlegging was in prohibition days, although too many persons who never would touch a drop of liquor see nothing wrong in accepting a few loose gasoline coupons that may turn out to be counterfeits.

Wartime rationing has seen the development of "black markets" in meat, tires, poultry, nylon stockings, and even anthracite coal, but the most widespread and persistent problem has been presented by gasoline.

"The 'black market' in gasoline is one of the most serious threats there is today to our civilian life and work," OPA Administrator Chester Bowles declared.

Honest Motorists Hit

"The gasoline siphoned every day out of our limited supply by organized burglars, counterfeiters, and racketeers for the benefit of the minority of people who are intent on grabbing a larger wartime share than their neighbors, is robbing all honest motorists of gasoline that belongs to them. It is placing a severe strain on our whole wartime distribution system."

"Black markets" in foodstuffs were reduced after the OPA began setting dollars-and-cents ceiling prices that every consumer could understand. If consumers refuse to buy at higher than ceiling prices, the "black market" soon dries up.

The "black market" in gasoline continues to flourish because: (1) A great many people believe that the gasoline situation is not serious and (2) they are convinced that only suckers do without.

OPA has made public startling figures that show just a few weeks ago, 15 per cent of the C stamps turned in for gasoline were found to be counterfeit. Approximately 8 per cent of the B's were fake and smaller percentages of A, E and R coupons.

Col. Bryan Houston, Deputy Rationing Administrator, expressed confidence in a radio talk this week that the day all Americans really understand that the gasoline supply cannot greatly increase while war needs are increasing, "chiselling and cheating will become taboo and not the smart thing to do.

"I believe that day of understanding will come soon," he declared.

To Track Down Rings

In the meantime, OPA has joined forces with the Treasury's Secret Service counterfeiting experts in a campaign to trace down and wipe out the underground rings that make money out of

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Finns Weigh New Gesture To Russians

By Ole Jödal
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, April 1—Through the strictest censorship which Finland has yet imposed, reports have reached here which indicate that the Finnish Cabinet is considering anew the possibility of peace with Russia.

Behind the new developments lies a rapid change in the political temperature of Finland.

Moreover, much work to bring about an armistice has been done by the Swedish Government

A plane took Dr. Juho K. Passikivi, Finland's peace ambassador to Moscow Sunday, it now is learned. When the Finnish Government published a negative answer to Moscow and the Soviet placed all responsibility on Finland

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

German 'Golden Pheasants' Returning to Army Gray

MADRID, April 1 (AP)—Tens of thousands of German "carpetbaggers," civilians and officials who went east for easy plunder of occupied territories, are swarming back across the Carpathian mountains into Hungary to escape the Red Army.

Hungarian and Rumanian sources in Madrid told of this exodus. It is of sufficient scope to constitute a serious problem for German defense of the Northeast Balkans.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, April 1—At the same time that the Russians are freeing the last acres of the Southern Ukraine Allied fliers are destroying storehouses in Berlin and other cities in which Ukrainian food stocks were stored.

This double attack has destroyed the hopes and fruits of labor of tens of thousands of so-called "Golden Pheasants" as the economic experts whose task it was to the Russian resources to the German war machine were called.

These men were dubbed Golden Pheasants because of their brown uniforms with golden stripes, but especially because of their tremendous pride in their uniforms and in tasks allotted to them.

Hitherto undreamed of prospects of power were open to them

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Balchen in Sweden On Official Mission

STOCKHOLM, April 1 (AP)—Col. Bernt Balchen, famed American polar flier, has arrived in Sweden on an official mission, it was learned today.

Although there was no authoritative comment on his assignment, it was understood that he may be here in connection with establishment of American Air Line service to Sweden.

Palau:

American naval task forces, including some of the more than 50 aircraft carriers just disclosed to be prowling the Pacific, were protected by a radio silence which

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Salem Bus Strike Settled And Lynn Trouble Averted

Bus service in the Salem division of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company was resumed this morning after being halted by a strike of nearly 100 drivers since Thursday afternoon.

Settlement of the strike was announced last night by Massachusetts Labor Commissioner James T. Moriarity after a nine-hour conference between officials of the company, the Amalgamated Street Railroad and Motor Bus Operators' Union, and the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

Cause of the strike, which affected about 15,000 passengers in a busy war-production area, was a disagreement between the union and the management of the company over an eye test for a driver who had been involved in 13 accidents in 16 months.

What Union Agrees To

The drivers voted unanimously to return to work after it had been agreed that the company would not force this examination, and would not, in future, request similar examinations or disqualify drivers for physical reasons without first notifying the President of the union local, John H. Cullen.

The union, however, announced that "in the interest of public safety" it would direct the driver involved in the disagreement to submit to an examination. Mr. Cullen explained that because of the publicity given to this driver's case, the union felt the examination necessary to maintain the confidence of riders.

Driver to Return to Job

It was agreed, also, that this driver is to return to work at once with the other drivers and that the company is to pay him for time lost.

Another successful conference in the State House averted a threatened strike of drivers of the Lynn Division of the same company, which had been scheduled for midnight last night. Seniority rights were involved.

It was announced after the conference that a satisfactory agreement had been reached and that it had also been settled that further disputes that might arise in connection with it, should be submitted to a two-man board composed of Fred A. Cummings, Vice-President of the company, and Martin Gallagher, President of the union's Lynn Local No. 238. If these two men could reach no agreement, it was provided, a third man should be called in and his decision would be taken as final.

INSTANT TWO-WAY CONVERSATION

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All departments at your finger-tip. Press a key and talk . . . get immediate reply. Can provide for outlying station to answer when away from unit. Saves wasted time and steps. Today's most efficient means of interplant communication. Compact units for desk or wall.

LOW COST . . . . . to install and operate. Guaranteed. Suited for every type business. Thousands in use.

LET'S TALK IT OVER!

PHONE or WRITE

ALLIED INTER-PHONE

Park Square Bldg., Boston

DEVonshire 7174

75 P. C. of All Food Supplies Slated For Civilian Channels

With due consideration for the needs of the armed forces, civilians will find the quantity and nutritive value of food products about the same this year as in 1943, according to Francis D. Cronin, Regional Director, Office of Food Distribution, War Food Administration. He said that approximately 75 per cent of the total supply would go to civilians.

Outlining the national food picture before an OPA regional agricultural conference in Boston yesterday, Mr. Cronin said the outlook for 1944 was as good, and "certainly not as bad as some people would have us believe."

Meantime, Regional OPA officials reported that representatives of New England farmers and farm groups have voted unanimously to set up a Regional Agricultural Co-operation Committee to work with the OPA in solving agricultural problems.

Lawrence J. Bresnahan, Assistant Regional OPA Administrator, who called the meeting, said that the conference was attended by more than 50 farmers or farm representatives. All major farm groups of New England were represented, Mr. Bresnahan added.

R. H. STEARNS CO.

Stride Rite Shoes

SCIENTIFIC LASTS FOR TOTS TO TEENS

White kid shoes, sizes 3 to 6, $3.25; sizes 6½ to 8, $3.95

A DETAILED RECORD OF EACH CHILD'S SHOES IS KEPT IN OUR FILES

A child's foot is a sensitive structure, so it is most important that shoes fit properly. One of our trained staff fits your child and the selection is double-checked by our head fitter and an X-ray machine. All the details of your selection are entered on a card and this "case history" facilitates the purchase of new shoes. Our wide variety includes styles in sizes from infants through teen ages. Second floor and Newton Centre Shop.

For sizes over 4 please bring ration book with No. 18 or Airplane Stamp No. 1 attached.

R. H. STEARNS CO.

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$150,000,000 Cost Figured In Bonus Plan

Continued from Page 1

small change compared with the $150,000,000 figure looming in World War II.

To pay the World War I bonus the State raised $20,000,000 on short-term bonds. These were written off by a 50 per cent contribution from cities and towns and a 50 per cent contribution by the Commonwealth.

Cities and towns were permitted to raise their half of the $20,000,000 by assessing an additional poll tax of $3 in 1920, 1921, 1922, and 1923. The State's share was raised by additional levies on corporations, inheritances, and incomes.

The amounts paid under the $10-a-month plan were financed by appropriations from the general revenue.

Should the same method be adopted to finance the World War II bonus Massachusetts' 1,428,000 poll-tax payers would be assessed approximately $60. Many poll-tax bills would be exempt from such a tax because of military service.

Prolonged Debate in Sight

Consideration of the bonus measure threatens to prolong the special session which the Governor had hoped to limit to two or three days through confining action to measures making more practical absentee voting by service men and women and dealing with public safety conditions in places of public assembly.

Because the bonus proposal is contained in a report from a special commission the measure escapes the rule requiring an approving four fifths majority in each branch of the Legislature on admission of measures beyond those submitted to the special session by the Governor. Similarly other veterans' rehabilitation legislation will automatically come before the special session for consideration and may also result in prolonged debate.

Ad-Club to Discuss Printing's War Role

Printing's functions in the administration of the war, and the problems and obligations of printers will be outlined in a special Graphic Arts Day program presented by the Advertising Club of Boston on Tuesday, April 4, during their noon luncheon at the Hotel Statler.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

"When Germany Breaks—What Then?" is the subject of the address to be delivered by Dr. Herbert Gezork of the Andover-Newton Theological Faculty and Professor at Wellesley College, at the morning service of the Community Church of Boston at Jordan Hall at 10:30 a. m.

Boris Goldovsky, pianist, will present an all-Chopin program in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2 p. m. Free to the public.

Mr. Richard McLanathan will speak on "English Paintings" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 3 p. m. and at 4 p. m. Prof. Mervyn J. Bailey will talk on "Art and Nature" in the Lecture Hall. Free to the public.

P. E. LeCorbeiller will give a talk on "Lafayette" at 3:30 p. m. in the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge. Free to the public.

Henry W. L. Dana will give a talk illustrated with slides on "The Russian Theater in War and in Review" at the Boston Public Library at 3:30 p. m.

"Music and the Changing Social Order" is the subject of a talk to be given by Olin Downes at the Ford Hall Forum at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Monday

Mrs. Frank Mansfield Taylor will speak on "The Balkans Again" at the University Club at 11:15 a. m.

"Composition" is the subject of a talk to be given by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

"Life on Other Worlds" a speculated voyage away from Earth, will be projected as simply as possible by Horace Taylor, A. M., of Harvard Observatory at 7:30 p. m. to members and friends of Field and Forest Club, 3 Joy Street, Boston.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4

Radio Timetable: Page 4

Chandler's

Boston

- All Navy
- Black with white
- Grey with red
- Copen with navy

BOLERO with the Sailor Skirt

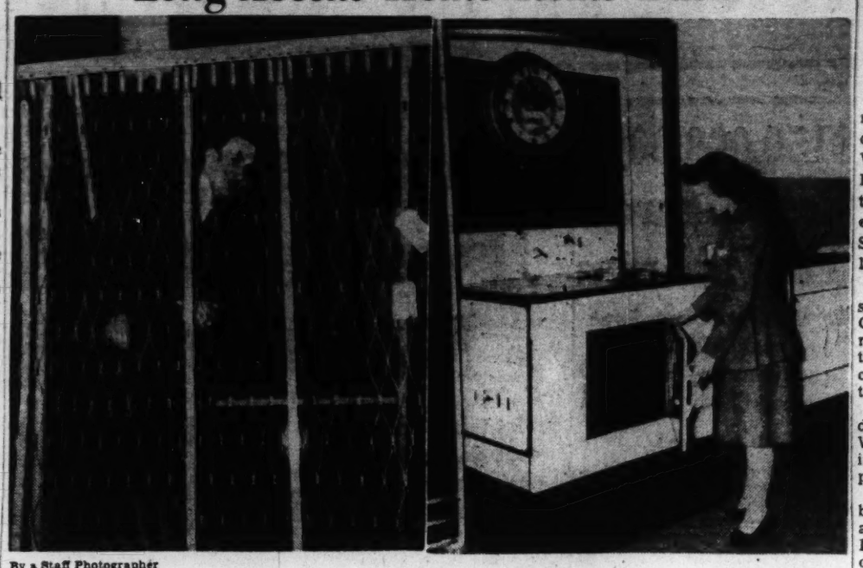
Just a bomber of a suit success! It's purest wool . . . goes in for contrasting buttons and a touch of braid! Try a pique blouse. Sizes 9 to 15, $3.

Junior sizes 9 to 15

14.95

Junior Sports, Third Floor

Long-Absent Home Items Back



By a Staff Photographer

Springs and Big Stoves Displayed at Boston Furniture Show

Steel springs and a big stove, displayed by manufacturers at Mechanics Building, are admired by Mrs. Jane E. Callahan of Arlington, left, and Mrs. John Cadogan of Malden, right. It's been a long time since these particular products have been seen in retail markets. Restrictions on the size and weight of stoves have been lifted, enabling manufacturers to show a normal-size stove for the first time in more than a year. But they still come without bright work. Clock is for display purposes.

Furniture Men's Theme, 'Wait Till Invasion'

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Nearly 300 of the nation's largest furniture makers ended their six-day thirty-seventh annual Boston Spring Furniture Show at Mechanics Building today with a final exhortation to some 2,000 New England retail merchants to keep up their courage "until after the invasion gets rolling."

All that Uncle Sam is waiting for, they agreed, before releasing a flood of dammed-up stockpiles into civilian channels is a beachhead on the European continent that will set the Allied military machine on its way to Berlin. But for six days of scrambled buying by retail stores representatives from all parts of New England, exhibitors have sat stoically in cramped display quarters shaking their heads at retailers while many are selling by photographs of their products rather than the real thing.

Not one manufacturer in the show would risk a forecast of the future. The theme song of the annual display, "Wait Until After the Invasion," affords no immediate consolation to retailers thinking in terms of what they will sell the consumer during the next six months.

About Caught Up

What the manufacturer means is that the nation's production machinery which has worked at full blast to build up the military stockpiles and load the warehouses has just about caught up with all the demands that the military could possibly make.

Like a gigantic freight train that is easier to keep rolling once it has attained full steam, the military machine will slack off in its demands upon production plants once the invasion drive has been launched, leaving some of its surplus energy for making new furniture. At least, that is the consensus of furniture makers.

Yet it is of no particular concern to some manufacturers whose photographic albums of what their plants are now making in the form of machine guns, airplane parts and other war materials is of more immediate interest to them than what the furniture fashions will be this year.

"But you won't even have to wait until after the war," said one manufacturer, "for retail counters to be filled again with household equipment. All we need is a successful start in the direction of Berlin by our armed forces to assure an increasing turn of products into civilian channels."

Meanwhile, the usually graphic and voluminous picture that the spring show provides of what the consumer will be buying for the next six months is far from voluminous, and is graphic only in the absence of products to sell, and manufacturers showing what wares they have in one or two styles instead of the usual 100 or so.

One of the largest manufacturers in the show has sat for six days in an exhibition space 25 feet square instead of his normal space of more than 5,000 square feet. In this tiny spot there is one table and a couple of chairs for the salesmen only. On the table are photographs of the exhibitor's products from which the retail merchants must make their selections.

There are steel springs in chairs, mattresses, and studio couches, to be sure, after more than a year's absence.

Metal Lamps

Some metal lamps are seen. But they are not the type the average high-class store will buy for its consumers. There are no card tables, not a carpet sweeper in the whole building, and one-third of the usual spring exhibitors chose to pass up the show this spring.

Lumber is a problem for all the manufacturers. Some are trying new types of synthetic products. The best one furniture manufacturer can do is an exhibit of compressed wood products in the guise of book-ends and picture frames.

There is no soft-pedaling the shortage issue, nor the fact that furniture buying is today quite a gamble. There's a lot of green lumber being used in the industry, said one distributor. There are also "black market" products as in other industries, he added. And from his viewpoint, the furniture situation is going to get worse in the fall, if the invasion hasn't started.

Many Demands

Demands for such things as coffee tables and other small units were never greater. One manufacturer after another admitted that he could sell ten times what he is able to produce in these fields under Government restrictions.

In a group of nearly 300 manufacturers there is naturally a great deal of conflicting opinion. But one point seemed clear to all of them, that lumber will be scarce even after the invasion, and even after the war.

There was one relieving factor. If the war should end tomorrow or next week, the Government would have its storehouses filled with lumber which could be turned back to civilian uses to break the shortage. The shorter the war or the sooner the invasion gets rolling, the bigger will be the Government stockpiles for civilian disposition.

Baby carriages were seen to be coming back with steel frames and steel wheels again. Lifting of weight restrictions on stoves has returned the larger type stoves to the show after a two-year absence. But there is yet no bright-work on them.

"Why do you have a show if there's nothing to sell?" is not an unfamiliar question to the manufacturers. The logical answer is: "But we do have something to sell, not much, but something. And we know it's good business to maintain our trade contacts and keep personally acquainted with the needs of our customers, even though all we can say to them is we'll see you after the invasion."

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, etc.—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, E8, F8, G8, H8, and J8, worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red Tokens may be used as change.

Red stamps K8, L8, and M8 will become valid April 9; good indefinitely.

Sugar—Stamps 30 and 31 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, E8, F8, G8, H8, J8, and K8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Gasoline "A"—No. 9A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire May 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Serially numbered B-3 and C-3 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 coupons now valid. Period 5 coupons became valid on March 14; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 in No. 1 book and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. The No. 18 stamp will expire on April 30. A new stamp will become valid for one pair of shoes on May 1.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Next inspection for A cars, Sept. 30; B cars, June 30; for C cars, May 31.

New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Weather Predictions

By the U. S. Weather Bureau

Colder

Boston and Vicinity — Increasing cloudiness and slightly colder today, followed by light snow or rain beginning this evening but ending late tonight. Sunday fair. Not quite so cold tonight as last night. Continued moderately cold on Sunday. Gentle to moderate winds through Sunday.

Southwestern Maine — Increasing cloudiness and slightly colder today, followed by light snow tonight, ending late tonight. Sunday fair. Continued moderately cold tonight and Sunday.

New Hampshire and Vermont—Increasing cloudiness and slightly colder today, followed by light snow late this afternoon and tonight, ending late tonight. Sunday fair. Continued moderately cold tonight and Sunday.

Massachusetts—Increasing cloudiness and slightly colder today, followed by light snow or rain. Sunday fair. Not quite so cold tonight, but continued moderately cold Sunday.

Connecticut and Rhode Island—Increasing cloudiness and slightly colder today, followed by light snow or rain, ending late tonight. Sunday fair. Not quite so cold tonight, but continued moderately cold Sunday.

Eastport to Block Island—No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 7:11 p. m.; height, 7.9 feet.
Sunday, 7:39 a. m.; height, 8.7 feet.
Sunday, 8:11 p. m.; height, 7.9 feet.
Monday, 8:27 a. m.; height, 8.7 feet.

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Teaching of Democracy Urged for Kindergartens

Actual practice of democracy must begin in the kindergarten if democracy is to persist, Julius E. Warren, State Commissioner of Education, asserted today before the fifteenth annual State Conference of Principals of Elementary Schools and of Supervisors of Public Education at the Hotel Statler.

Speaking at the luncheon session highlighting the Conference, Commissioner Warren stressed the need for teaching children to think for themselves, to assume civic responsibility and to practice self-discipline and control.

"The process of teaching children how to think," said Mr. Warren, "is a costly program, but it is essential if democracy is to persist.

"We have already seen what can be achieved by a dictatorship or a fascistic program in education. If you care enough about the form of your government," the Commissioner warned, "you had better begin to think in terms of helping children and youth to think for themselves.

Needs Highly Skilled Teachers

"Democracy is not an inherent pattern of behavior," he pointed out, "it must be learned by actual practice, and it must begin in the kindergarten. This requires highly skilled teachers in the early grades."

Self-discipline and self-control he classed as among the most important lessons for the child to learn. "Any school which doesn't teach them," he declared, "deserves whatever blame descends upon it."

"Civic education," declared Commissioner Warren, "has got to be improved in terms of assuming individual responsibility, in terms of being able to disagree with majority groups objectively, in terms of civic experience given children in the schoolroom so that school becomes a living experience in democracy instead of merely a place where we talk about democracy.

"Teachers and pupils must live under democratic conditions. Individual differences among human beings in all aspects of their development," the Commissioner continued, "is an established fact, and one of the strengths of democracy is our recognition of such differences. In every aptitude, every ability, and every learning process there are these individual differences, and to handle them properly means, in the elementary school, classes small enough for the study of the individual child."

The Commissioner added that proper meeting of this problem also involved funds and the wholehearted support of an awakened public. Once the schools of a community have public support, he said, they will have no trouble getting the money to carry out their program.

In Massachusetts, he disclosed, there are instances where one community is expending less than half as much for education per pupil as its next door neighbor. Thus, whether the child receives a $75 education or a $150 one, depends on which side of the town line his home happens to be located on, Mr. Warren pointed out.

"Those communities which are buying or are able to buy only $40, $50, $60 worth of education for each child each year cannot contribute very largely to the improvement of the American way of life," the Commissioner asserted. "Too often schools thus impoverished lack the vigor to discharge their responsibility to improve the very environment to which they themselves have fallen victim.

Need of Leveling Education Costs

"In education as in other human enterprise," the Commissioner went on, "you get about what you pay for. Until the states and their constituent communities resolve to level up the quality of education by providing adequately for its support, some of our schools will not only fail to improve the contemporary culture entrusted to them, but will continue to transmit to the next generation only the outmoded and weaker elements of the culture of the last generation."

Speakers at the morning's sessions included Howard E. Wilson, Associate Professor of Education, Harvard University, who discussed the role of the elementary school in promoting religious and racial understanding; and John J. Connelly, Director of the Citizenship Training Department of the Boston Juvenile Court, who spoke on youth guidance by the elementary school teacher.

The latter said that unless the elementary school takes responsibility for the delinquent, maladjusted child, those delinquencies and maladjustments may escape the notice of anyone until they are firmly embedded in character.

Pointing out that the schools are often likely to say, "The abnormal, maladjusted child is not our responsibility; we must concentrate on the normal, happy child," Mr. Connelly protested that delinquency was a contagious condition, and its early control was of as great importance to the well-behaved child as to the child guilty of the actual misbehavior.

Method for Granting Extra Food Revised

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration today announced a revised procedure for granting supplemental food rations for persons who are ill.

At present local rationing boards handle applications for all such special allotments. Effective April 6, boards will issue extra rations only for certain illnesses "generally accepted as requiring more food," OPA said.

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Easter Lilies - Choice selection of plants from $3

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Effort Due in Congress To Amend Soldier Vote

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 1 — Another attempt will be made in Congress to pass a more effective soldier vote law, asked by President Roosevelt again yesterday, but opponents of a Federal ballot have decreed the revival of the issue "useless."

Congress has already spent six months on the bill which became law yesterday without the President's signature, because he considers it "wholly inadequate."

In his message announcing his intention of letting the bill become law without his approval, the President asked Congress to start immediately to amend the bill "so as to authorize all service men and women, who have not received their state ballots by an appropriate date, whether or not they have formarly applied for them, to use the Federal ballot without prior express authorization by the states.

"If the states do not accept the Federal ballot, that will be their responsibility," he declared. "Under this bill, that responsibility is shared by the Congress."

On receipt of the President's message, Senators Theodore F. Green (D) of Rhode Island and Scott W. Lucas (D) of Illinois, co-sponsors of the original Federal ballot bill, announced that they would introduce an amendment along the lines suggested by the President, thus giving Congress a chance "to accept the President's invitation if it sees fit to do so."

In the House, Representative Eugene Worley (D) of Texas, who led the campaign for a Federal ballot, was even less sanguine. He said he would not introduce a new bill unless assured in advance of Republican support.

"All must know by now that we can't get a bill providing wider use of a Federal ballot through the House without Republican support," he declared. "I will quickly put in a bill if I can count on Republican support. If I don't get it, I am opposed to going through the same bitter fight all over again. It is up to the Republicans."

Thus far, Republicans have shown little indication to yield on their position as states' rights champions, and the "letter" of the Constitution which makes election laws a purely state matter.

Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, said after receipt of the President's message that there was "not a chance" of a Federal ballot amendment.

Coolness to the President's request was also voiced by Democratic states' rights champions, indicating that the Republicans are not the only ones to be won over if the use of the Federal ballot is to be broadened. Representative John E. Rankin (D) of Mississippi, who marshaled Southern Democratic votes against a uniform Federal ballot, stated flatly that the President's message "ends the fight on the soldiers' vote bill." It would be "utterly useless" he declared, to attempt to amend the act as the President suggested.

Senator James O. Eastland (D) of Mississippi, whose efforts to block the Federal ballot paralleled Mr. Rankin's in the Senate, similarly decreed little chance for the President's proposal.

Under the soldier vote measure which became law at midnight last night without the President's signature, virtually no service men and women in the United States will be able to vote on a Federal ballot next November. Overseas voters will be able to do so if they apply for a state ballot by Sept. 1 and it is not received by Oct. 1. Their Federal ballot will be counted if the Governor of their state certifies before July 15 that the state election law recognizes the Federal ballot.

Another C. I. O. Group Favors Fourth Term

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 1 (AP)—The seventh National Convention of the American Communications Association (Congress of Industrial Organizations) March 28 pledged its support to President Roosevelt for a fourth term.

Joseph P. Selly, A. C. A. President, said his group was the first international association of the C. I. O. to take a public stand on the 1944 election.

"It makes no difference," declared Kenneth Hartford of Chicago, A. C. A. Regional Director, "If Washington was President two or 20 terms. There is only one man who can carry on Roosevelt's policies. That man is Roosevelt."

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Santa Fe Railway

She's Workin' on the Railroad

Miss Gertrude Esch, passenger-reservation clerk for the Santa Fe Railway in Chicago, doesn't mind this little idea of the artist to do a good turn for the railroad if it helps in making women railroad minded enough to enable the road to get the women it needs to work in shops, yards, and offices along its 13,000-mile system.

Moravian 'Easter City' Service Comes to Winston-Salem Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., April 1—In the light of world war conditions, particularly in Moravia, where the Moravian Easter sunrise services began 212 years ago but where the people are now probably not permitted to worship the Christ because of Nazi domination, the 173d annual Easter sunrise service here this year will have a deeper significance than ever before, according to the Rt. Rev. J. Kenneth Pfohl, Bishop of the Southern Province of the Moravian Church in America, who for the fourteenth consecutive time will conduct the inspiring ritual in this "Easter City."

The attendance will likely be smaller than usual, due to gasoline shortages and travel difficulties, but more persons than ever will hear the program, for it is to be broadcast over short wave to all American armed forces throughout the world. The litany followed in general since 1772 will be used, except that the Bishop will conclude with a short address to Allied fighting men.

Desiring to re-emphasize the same Easter lessons of faith and hope, joy and immortality in a new and modern way to meet changing conditions, Bishop Pfohl declares, "A risen Christ offers light and power in this world crisis. Moravian children in the old country are not permitted to worship as they please now, I am informed. How much more reason for us in this free country to stress our Easter sunrise message, 'The Lord is risen.'"

Approximately 300 musicians will form the combined bands for the sunrise service. When the chimes on the clock of the picturesque Home Moravian Church at Salem peal twice in the stillness of the dark on Easter morning, they will begin to play the haunting melody of the Saints' Chorale, to herald the hour of Jesus' resurrection.

When the stanza has been completed, a second band farther up the avenue will play another chorale; then a third band will play; and so on, for almost two hours, until the minstrel groups have taken their soft harmony to all sections of the Twin City. Later they will play antiphonally in the sunrise service.

House Acts Against Fleers From Draft

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—Legislation was passed by the House March 29 to make those who fled the United States to escape military service "men without a country."

The bill, sent to the Senate without dissent, expatriates such "evaders" and Chairman Adolph J. Sabath (D), of Illinois, of the Rules Committee said there are "many" of them.

The House Immigration Committee reported that in the vicinity of El Paso, Texas, more than 800 "draft delinquents" crossed the border into Mexico to avoid induction.

Those and others who have done the same thing would be denied re-entry into the United States forever.

Bernstein Seals His Conductorship

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—What amounted to graduation exercises for young Leonard Bernstein were held March 29 in Carnegie Hall by the Philharmonic-Symphony Society. Formally, the occasion was the 4,101st concert given by the venerable but lusty organization.

Mr. Bernstein began this musical season last October as the Phalharmonic's assistant conductor. He is leaving the orchestra this spring, a full-fledged conductor, with a neat little stack of engagements for next season, and some commissions as composer to occupy his spare time. So much has not happened so fast before in New York. It was a very warm occasion, with many bravos, many recalls and much noisy applause.

Mr. Bernstein's first chance came last autumn with the unexpected absence of Bruno Walter. "Breaks" of the same general sort followed apace, and after them were guest appearances with the Pittsburgh Symphony and the Boston Symphony. This added up to a new full-time conductor on the lists.

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World-Wide Commerce Linked to Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 1—It is to the best interest of the United States to aid the expansion of employment and production abroad as well as in this country, Harry C. Hawkins, Director of the State Department's Office of Economic Affairs, declared in a radiocast over station WNYC last night.

Speaking from Washington, where he has worked closely with Secretary Cordell Hull for many years in carrying out the reciprocal trade agreements, Mr. Hawkins maintained that international commerce is essential to prosperity and an enduring peace.

"What we need," he said, "is a tariff and foreign-trade policy that will call for international cooperation to bring about a substantial reduction of trade barriers, theirs as well as ours, in the real long-run interests of all countries."

Need of Long-Run Interest

Mr. Hawkins warned that if we and "all other countries" don't consider each other's long-run trade interests "we'll all soon be engaged in trade warfare as we have in the past, and all our hard lessons will have taught us nothing."

What generally happens, he recalled, was that a country imposes high tariffs on imports in an attempt to benefit some of its domestic producers and without regard as to how the tariff is going to effect its own export interests in the long run.

The result is that producers in other countries set up trade barriers of their own. This hits still other countries and they in turn take similar action while unemployment and economic disorder spread around the world.

Urges Realistic Viewpoint

As an example of good trade co-operation, Mr. Hawkins cited the trade agreements law which has been in effect since 1934, recalling that this law permits President Roosevelt to negotiate reciprocal agreements providing definite tariff reductions with other countries willing to meet the United States half way.

America has to plan for enormously increased production after ly and not sentimentally," he added. "And from a purely self-interested point of view trade co-operation will, in my opinion, help us a great deal."

America has to plan for enormously increased production after the war, he said, and since the domestic market can't absorb all that production indefinitely, there could hardly be any question that we won't need greatly increased foreign markets to take up the slack.

Mr. Hawkins appeared on the Beyond Victory program of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The program will be rebroadcast at 8:45 p. m. tomorrow over station WCOP in Boston.

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• JOIN OUR "OWN YOUR OWN HOME CLUB" AND BE AMONG THE FIRST TO OWN ONE

We cannot tell you when restrictions on Homasote Home Building will be removed. BUT as soon as they are, Jordan's hopes to supply you with YOUR post-war home! So far as possible, we will make delivery in the order of the date of OWN-YOUR-OWN-HOME CLUB membership. MEANWHILE all your planning—including banking arrangements which we offer through the co-operation of the MERCHANTS CO-OPERATIVE BANK—can be done right here! In our Post-War Home Center, all information is ready for you . . . PLUS a permanent model of the precision-built, weatherproof, crack-proof Homasote house that some day can arrive on your lot—its walls fully insulated, its floors ready for your rugs, its wiring and plumbing just waiting to be connected. Choose from our big collection of designs of all sizes and types—or consult your own architect. BE READY! START PLANNING NOW!

Thousands thronged our exhibit in June when we introduced HOMASOTE Homes to Boston . . . See the new model now . . . at OWN-YOUR-OWN-HOME Club Headquarters.

FIFTH FLOOR—ANNEX

Homes Asked Not to Burn Waste Paper for Warmth

Waste paper, now vitally needed as a war material, should not be used as fuel in furnaces or fireplaces, W. H. Wheeler, Jr., Regional Director of the War Production Board, insists in an appeal to householders.

"During these early spring days of rapidly changing temperatures," said Mr. Wheeler, "there is a tendency on the part of householders to use paper for heating purposes to piece out reduced fuel supplies, particularly on occasions when only a small, brief fire is wanted—just enough to take the chill off the house.

"Of course, there is no objection to using a small amount of paper just to kindle a fire. But, in view of the present acute shortage of paper, this vital war material should not be used as a substitute for coal or wood in heaters or fireplaces."

The WPB chief added that "burning paper today is a shameful waste of vitally needed war material, in view of the fact that our own New England paper mills are begging for additional waste paper supplies.

"At the same time I particularly urge all domestics and servants employed in Greater Boston to make it their patriotic duty to save all paper and cartons coming into their employers' households for the salvage collectors."

George G. Hyland, Chairman of the Boston Salvage Committee, said that the 18 waste-paper bins installed a few days ago at the North and South Stations and various other points throughout the city already have proved an outstanding success.

He said that additional bins will be installed at three new locations Monday: one in front of the Park Square Building, St. James Avenue; another on Berkeley Street in front of the Liberty Mutual Building, and a third outside the main post office building, on Water Street, near Devonshire.

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'Ad' Club to Hear Talk On Printing in Wartime

Printing's role in wartime is to be related by Ellsworth Geist, Advertising Manager of the S. D. Warren Company, of Boston, at the regular luncheon session of the Advertising Club of Boston, Tuesday, April 4, at the Hotel Statler.

Besides a discussion on the problems of conserving paper, Mr. Geist is to tell of paper supply problems and will suggest the probable availability of paper during the remainder of the war. He is to illustrate his talk with slides. Head table guests are to include graphic arts leaders of Greater Boston.

Umpire Backs Ford Testers Against Union

DETROIT, April 1 (AP)—A union demand that the Ford Motor Company be required under its union shop contract to discharge two employees expelled from the union was turned down yesterday by the Company-Union Labor Disputes Court.

Acting in the case of two workers at the Ford plant in Edgewater, N. J., Dr. Harry Shulman, the Company-Union umpire, ruled that under the circumstances "to require discharge would be to impair the rights and obligations of the union shop."

The case has been regarded as vital to labor and management in the light of varying conceptions of the privileges and responsibilities of both sides under the union shop.

The Edgewater local of the United Automobile Workers, affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, which has a union shop contract with Ford, had demanded the discharge of John Elvin and Neil Smith, test drivers at the Ford Edgewater plant.

Fighting the union demand, the Company claimed that Mr. Elvin and Smith had aroused union antagonism by "working too hard" and were being discriminated against. On its part, the local charged Mr. Elvin and Mr. Smith with being "trouble-makers" and also incompetent.

Dr. Shulman, who is on the Yale University Faculty, ruled the Company had a right to protest the Union order for discharge since the Company's interests under the union shop were directly involved.

Reviewing the case's history, Dr. Shulman said other employees had taken a specific length of time in test drives and "came to believe it proper." Resentment followed when Mr. Elvin and Mr. Smith took less time, he said.

"Petty incidents then were seen as capital crimes," Dr. Shulman said. "To require discharge under these circumstances would be to impair the rights and obligations of the union shop."

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM

3:00 p. m.—News; Band Concert.
3:15 p. m.—Music Salon; "Southland Singing."
3:45 p. m.—Jesting with the Jesters.
4:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
4:30 p. m.—Musicale; Recordings.
5:00 p. m.—News; Dance Bands.
5:30 p. m.—Gilbert and Sullivan.
5:45 p. m.—The Master Singers.
6:00 p. m.—I Sustain the Wings.
6:30 p. m.—NBC String Ensemble.
6:45 p. m.—Religion in the News.
7:00 p. m.—American Story.
7:30 p. m.—Music by Cugat.
7:45 p. m.—Voice of the Army.
8:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR, Boston and WMTW, Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:00 p. m.—"This Is Halloran."
3:30 p. m.—Army-Navy House Party.
4:00 p. m.—Ten Pin Topics—Sam Levine: Sports.
4:15 p. m.—Pre-Easter Choral Music.
4:45 p. m.—Paul Martell's Orch.
5:00 p. m.—Dansant: Music.
6:00 p. m.—Yankee Network News Service.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
6:15 p. m.—Digest: Snapshots.
7:00 p. m.—"The Return of Nick Carter."
7:30 p. m.—"Confidentially Yours."
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang—News.
8:00 p. m.—"China Adventures"; Inter.
8:15 p. m.—Bob Stanley's Orch.
8:30 p. m.—"The Cisco Kid"—dramatization.
9:00 p. m.—Chicago Theatre of the Air.
10:00 p. m.—R. A. Gunnison, News.
10:15 p. m.—"The Third Commandment"; drama.
10:45 p. m.—Music Roundup: Weather.
11:00 p. m.—Yankee Network News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Frank DeVol's orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Ina Ray Hutton's Orch.

Sunday's FM Programs

WBZFM, Boston

2:00 p. m.—Melodic Favorites.
2:30 p. m.—Westinghouse Program.
3:00 p. m.—News; Sunday Song Service.
3:30 p. m.—Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—News; Weather; Curtain Calls.
5:00 p. m.—NBC Symphony Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
6:30 p. m.—Musicale: recordings.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—America Marches.
7:45 p. m.—"Southland Singing."
8:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:00 p. m.—"Thanks to America."
3:30 p. m.—"Bulldog Drummond"; drama.
4:00 p. m.—Music Without Words.
4:30 p. m.—"Abe Lincoln's Story"; drama.
5:00 p. m.—"Green Valley, U. S. A."; dr.
5:30 p. m.—"The Shadow"; drama.
6:00 p. m.—"Roosty of the A. A. F."
6:30 p. m.—Upton Close: News.
6:45 p. m.—Baseball News.
7:00 p. m.—Old-Fashioned Revival Hour.
8:00 p. m.—A. L. Alexander—Mediation Board.
8:45 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; News.
9:00 p. m.—Cleveland Symphony Orch.
10:00 p. m.—Cedric Foster; News.
10:15 p. m.—"The Good Will Hour."
11:00 p.m.—Yankee Network News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Georgie Auld's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Duke Ellington's Orchestra.
11:45 p. m.—Art Kassel's Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Mail Bag Hour. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 31 m.

Guatemala—2:30 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—5:30 p. m.—Topical Talk. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Caracas—8:00 p. m.—Songs of Latin-America. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—"Experiment in Freedom." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

London—10:15 p. m.—Country Magazine. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.; GSW, 7.23 meg., 41.4 m.; GRW, 6.15 meg., 48.7 m.

London—10:05 a. m.—"War Review." James Ferguson. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

Sunday, April 2

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLG2, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.

Chungking—11:15 a. m.—American Hour. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48.4 m.

London—5:45 p. m.—News. GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Caracas—7:15 p. m.—Dance Music. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

London—7:45 p. m.—News Round-up: J. B. McGeachy. GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—Religious Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Guatemala—9:30 p. m.—Jose Molina Pinillos Orchestra. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—10:15 p. m.—BBC Symphony Orchestra. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—11:30 p. m.—Travelers' Tales. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Christian Science Program For Sunday, April 2

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

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BOSTON

'Swap Shops' Ease Consumer Shortages

NEW YORK, April 1—The latest development here on the consumer front is a plan for a city-wide chain of nonprofit "swap shops" now being blueprinted by a subcommittee of the Civilian Defense Volunteer Offices.

The idea is an outgrowth of a shop set up at the Henry Street Settlement just about a year ago, which grew from a small exchange table to a miniature barter department store. Its growth was so impressive that the C. D. V. O. and other sponsoring organizations are using it as a working model.

To Relieve Shortages

The main objective of the chain of shops, according to the plans drawn up by Mrs. Karin Peterfy, chief organizer of the Henry Street Settlement Shop, and Mrs. Arthur Garfield Hays, chairman of the C. D. V. O. subcommittee, is "to relieve wartime shortages by putting into circulation a wide range of unused but useful consumer goods."

The first opening under the new plan was held last week in a whitewashed East-Side basement. The shop is to serve thousands of tenants of the East-River houses and anyone else who wants to barter there.

"The promotion and development of swap shops is a wartime measure which will release men, materials, and plants for wartime production and will reduce the quantity of actually needed consumer goods," Mrs. Hays said, adding, "the fact that low-price lines of consumer goods are no longer available gives added importance to the shops."

The shopping procedure is briefly as follows: Consumer shows an article to a volunteer "receiving aid" who fixes the value and gives the customer a credit slip showing the value of the article. The article is likewise clearly tagged.

Values Specified

The customer then applies to a volunteer aid who helps her locate merchandise of equal value that she wants. Symbols and colors on tags specify the exact value of each article.

In the event the customer cannot locate what she wants, she is given a special credit slip that can be used in any swap shop run under the auspices of the C. D. V. O.

Consumer demand here for such shops is gaining momentum steadily, C. D. V. O. officials hold, disclosing that more than 19,000 articles were reported exchanged at the Henry Street Shop in less than a year.

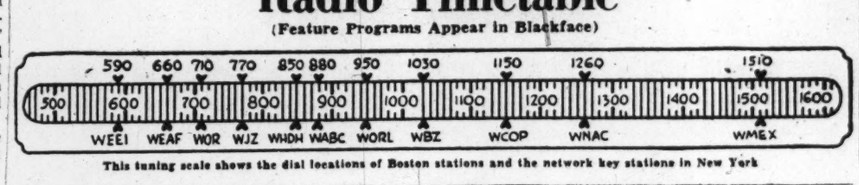
YMHA to Dedicate Plaque In Honor of Servicemen

Boston's Young Men's Hebrew Association on Sunday afternoon will honor 439 members who are in the armed services by dedicating two large plaques bearing their names, it was announced today.

Formal dedication exercises will be held at the Seaver Street quarters of the Y. M. H. A. Governor Saltonstall is the principal scheduled speaker. Other speakers on the program include Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Boston Police Commissioner; Judge Abraham K. Cohen, President of the Associated Jewish Philanthropies of Boston, and Joseph H. Cinamon, State Commander of the Jewish War Veterans. Nathan A. Heller, President of the Y. M. H. A., will preside.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00	Theater of Today:	Newscast	News; Man on the Farm	Organ recital	Musical program
12:15	Skippy Homeier	Bond Wagon Quiz	News service	News service	Musical program
12:30	Stars Over Holly-	National Farm & Home	Man on the Farm; News	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45	wood; Walter Abel	Hour; speakers; music	Weather; Liebert	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00	Grand Central Sta-	Andrini Continentals	'Here's to Youth'; dr.;	Studio speaker	Italian Melodies
1:15	tion; dr.; News	Three Romeos"; songs	"Johnny Comes Home"	Musical Roundup	Invitation to Opera
1:30	Country Journal	Serenade to Spring	"The Baxters"; drama	Opening 1st Vets. Serv-	Drama and Music
1:45	Country Journal	Fishermen's program	News service	ice Center; Speakers	Drama and Music
2:00	'Of Men & Books';	Metropolitan Opera:	First Service Command	Spelling Bee: Suburban	You Shall Have Music
2:15	J T Frederick, con	Mozart's "The Magic	Performance: mus.; dr.	Finals from Faneuil	You Shall Have Music
2:30	News service	Flute"; Alexander Kip-	Weekend Function	Hall, Boston	Leatherneck Parade
2:45	Across Caribbean	nis; Charles Kullman;	Weekend Function	Spelling Bee: Suburban	News service
3:00	Victory F. O. B.;	Audrey Bowman; Na-	New England Junior	Finals from Faneuil	Mystery Melodies
3:15	Gov. Bricker, g'st	dine Conner; others;	Town Meeting	Hall, Boston	Mystery Melodies
3:30	Philadelphia Orch.;	Bruno Walter, con-	Adventures in Research	Spelling Bee: Suburban	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Eugene Ormandy	ductor	"Men Make the Navy"	Finals from Faneuil	"Kick Conga"
4:00	con.; Zador's 'Bib-	Metropolitan Opera:	"Preview of Tomorrow"	Hall, Boston	Allen Roth's Orchestra
4:15	lical Tryptich'	Mozart's "The Magic	"Preview of Tomorrow"	Special Pre-Easter Cho-	Allen Roth's Orchestra
4:30	News; "Follies";	Flute; Bruno Walter,	'Doctors at War'; drama	ral Music program	Tommy Dorsey's Orch
4:45	Evelyn Howe, mc	conductor	Doctors at War; drama	Musical Roundup	Allen Miller's Orchestra
5:00	Corliss Archer; dr.	Metropolitan Opera:	'Your America'; Music;	Navy Bulletin Board;	Charlie Spivack's Orch
5:15	Corliss Archer; dr.	"The Magic Flute"	Josef Goestner, cond.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Erskine Butterfield's Or
5:30	'Mother & Dad'; dr	Metropolitan Opera	"Story to Order"	"American Eagles in	Eddy Duchin's Orch
5:45	'Mother & Dad'; dr	Nancy Martin, songs	'Starring Curt Massey'	Britain"; Interviews	News service
6:00	"Page One"; News	Dinner Salon; Music	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15	People's Platform.	Dinner Salon; Music	Income Tax Talk	Digest; Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30	"Axis Morale"	News service	Sports Roundup	Musical Rendezvous	Studio speaker
6:45	World Today News	Leon Henderson	"Meet the Band"	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	Lionel Barrymore:	"Gaslight Harmonies"	"The American Story";	'Return of Nick Carter'	Pete Herman's Orch
7:15	"Mayor of Town"	"Gaslight Harmonies"	"Colonial Experience"	'Return of Nick Carter'	News service
7:30	Bob Hawk's 'Th'ks	James Melton; B. Wain;	"Ellery Queen"; drama	'Confidentially Yours"	Ann Nigro, piano
7:45	to the Yanks"	orch.; cho.; J Blackton	"Ellery Queen"; drama	Fred Lang, news	Paul Mann's Orch
8:00	Groucho Marx Va-	Early Am. Dance Music	'Abie's Irish Rose'; com	"China Adventures" Int	Religious program
8:15	riety show; guests	Edward Tomlinson	'Abie's Irish Rose'; com	Bob Stanley's Orch	Religious program
8:30	"Inner Sanctum";	Boston Symphony Or.;	"Truth or Consequen.";	'The Cisco Kid'; drama	Religious program
8:45	Mystery dr.; News	Dr. Koussevitsky, cond.	Ralph Edwards, cond.	'The Cisco Kid'; drama	Religious program
9:00	'Your Hit Parade';	Rachmaninoff: Symph.	National Barn Dance;	Chicago Theater: Mari-	Religious program
9:15	Mark Warnow's	No. 2, E minor; Glinka	comedy; songs; orch.	on Claire; Bruce Foote	Religious program
9:30	Or; Frank Sinatra	Richard Himber's Orch.	"Can You Top This?";	Romberg's 'New Moon'	Tommy Carr's Orch
9:45	"Saturday Night	Dance or.; 'Quick Quiz'	comedy quiz	Orch.; chorus; talk	Classical Album: Pro-
10:00	Serenade"; music	J. W. Vandercook, news	Paisy Kelly; Barry Wood	R. A. Gunnison, news	kofieff: "Peter and the
10:15	Correction, Please:	Army Service Forces	Variety; Dor. Lamour	Franz Werfel's "Third	Wolf"
10:30	Jay C Flippen, mc	Presents; dram'tiz'tion	'Grand Old Opry'; Hill-	Commandment"; dram.	Classical Album
10:45	Rep J W M'Corm'ck	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	billy show; W Ford, mc	Music; Weather	News service
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E N Eddy, news	News service	Glenn Miller's Orch
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Weather; Hum & Strum	California Melodies	Glenn Miller's Orch
11:30	'Casey, Press Pho-	Fishermen's program	"I Sustain the Wings";	Ina Ray Hutton's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	tographer'; drama	D'Artega Presents	Capt Glenn Miller Band	Ina Ray Hutton's Orch.	Day's End; News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	News; Organ	Church services	Invitation to the Waltz	Young People's Church	
8:15	Organ Fantasies	Newscast	News service; Weather	of the Air; speakers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Boone County Neigh-	Radio Carollers	"Wake Up Smiling"
8:45	Circle	"The Breakfast Table"	bors; variety program	News service	News service
9:00	News of the World	Newscast	World News Roundup	Religious program	Waltz Time
9:15	E. Power Biggs;	Variety Music; Samuel	Church School of Air	Religious program	Religious program
9:30	Organ Recital	Fisher, conductor	NBC String Quartet	Network speaker	Religious program
9:45	Religious program	Variety music	NBC String Quartet	Network speaker	Radio Church Services
10:00	Church of the Air;	Israel Varieties; drama	National Radio Pulpit	Radio Bible Class	Radio Church Services
10:15	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties; drama	National Radio Pulpit	Radio Bible Class	"Music in the Modern
10:30	Temple Ohabei	Park Street Church	Words and Music	Weather; Symphonietta	Manner"
10:45	Shalom Jr. Choir	Services; speaker	Words and Music	"Symphonietta"	Service from The
11:00	News; Blue Jacket	Park Street Church	Temple Israel Program	Service from Cathedral	Mother Church, The
11:15	Choir; Dan O'Neil	Services; speaker	Temple Israel Program	Church of St. Paul;	First Church of Christ,
11:30	Invitation to Learn-	Park Street Church	Labor Speaks	speaker	Scientist, in Boston,
11:45	ing; guest panel	Services; speaker	Marion Loveridge, songs	Cath. Ch. of St. Paul	Massachusetts
12:00	News service	Italian music	News; Weather; Music	Reviewing Stand; "Ire-	News report
12:15	I T McDonald, news	Newscast	Treasury Star Parade	land and the War"	Trapp Family Int'view
12:30	Trans-Atlantic Call;	Matinee of Yesterday	Stradivari Orchestra;	Religious program	Drama and Music
12:45	London Markets	Matinee of Yesterday	Paul Lavalle, conduct	Religious program	Drama and Music
1:00	Beacon St. Window	Seth's Village Canteen	News service	News service	The Balboa Playhouse
1:15	Musical program	'Magic Carpet of Music'	"Labor for Victory"	Herb Lewis, songs	Italian Melodies
1:30	Edward R. Murrow	Cavalcade of Song	U. Chicago Roundtable;	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	A. Michaiopoulos	Cavalcade of Song	Russian-Polish Dispute	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	'Ceiling Unlimited'	Cavalcade of Song	'Those We Love'; drama	Religious program	Three-Quarter Time
2:15	Josef Berger, cond	Cavalcade of Song	'Those We Love'; drama	Religious program	Three-Quarter Time
2:30	World News Today	Religious program	John Charles Thomas;	Religious program	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	World news; Sngs	Newscast	orchestra; chorus; talk	Religious program	gram; talk; music
3:00	N. Y. Philharmonic;	'The Life of Riley'; dr.	World News; Upton	"Thanks to America";	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	Artur Rodzinski,	with William Bendix	Close; Roy Shields Or.	Chor's; solos; Trio; Or.	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	cond; Shostako-	"Hot Copy"; drama	'The Army Hour'; pick-	Quiz of Two Cities	Religious program
3:45	vich's Eighth Sym-	"Hot Copy"; drama	ups from Training Cen-	Quiz of Two Cities	Religious program
4:00	phony (American	Musical Poll of Hits	ters throughout the	Wide Horizons; E. Dow-	Religious program
4:15	Premiere)	Musical Poll of Hits	World; Speakers	ling; Col. E. S. Gorrell	Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz;	Metropolitan Opera Au-	"Lands of the Free";	'Abe Lincoln's Story'; dr	Religious program
4:45	Steber-List-Warren	ditions; W. Pelletier	First Americans; News	"Union Beach Head"	Religious program
5:00	Family Hour; G.	Mary Small Revue;	NBC Symphony Orch.;	"Green Valley, U.S.A.";	Religious program
5:15	Swarthout; Reed	guest, Peter Donald	Arturo Toscanini, con.;	guest, Elliott Nugent	Religious program
5:30	Kennedy; chorus	Musical Steelmakers	Osc. Levant; Gershwin	"The Shadow"; mystery	Religious program
5:45	Wom I'm Nowhere	Musical Steelmakers	Concerto in F Major	dramatization	Religious program
6:00	Paul Lukas: "The	"Radio Hall of Fame";	Religious program	"Roosty of the A.A.F."	Tremont Temple Twi-
6:15	Steadfast Heart"	Annabella, L. Calhern;	Religious program	starring Sgt Wm Tracy	light Services; speaker
6:45	America in the Air	O. Karlweis, dr.; Ethel	The Great Gildersleeve,'	Upton Close, comments	Religious drama
6:30	America in the Air	Smith; Reg. Gardiner	dr. with Harold Peary	Baseball News	Religious drama
7:00	William Shirer	News commentator	Jack Benny; Rochester;	Old - Fashioned Revival	Old-Fashioned Revival
7:15	Perry Como, songs	Dorothy Thompson	Dennis Day; orchestra	Hour; speaker	Hour; Speaker
7:30	"We, the People";	Quiz Kids, with Joe	Bandwagon; J. Miller's	Old - Fashioned Revival	Old-Fashioned Revival
7:45	Lt.Col. Dumoulin	Kelly, m. c.	Or.; Kate Smith; News	Hour; speaker	Hour; Speaker
8:00	Walter Pidgeon dr	Greenfield Village Chapel	Edgar Bergen; C. Mc-	A. L. Alexander Media-	Central Baptist Church
8:15	Ingrid Bergman	Norman Cloutier's Orch	Carthy; Orson Welles	tion Board: Human in-	Services; speaker
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	Mack Harrell; Dorothy	"One Man's Family"	terest pgm; guest pan'l	Central Baptist Church
8:45	drama; News	Kirsten; chorus; orch.	"One Man's Family"	Gabriel Heatter, news	Services; speaker
9:00	Radio Reader's Di-	Walter Winchell	Manhattan Merry - Go -	Cleveland Symphony;	"Good Tidings Hour"
9:15	gest; dr.; music	Chamber Music Society	Round; orch.; songs	Rud. Ringwall, cond.	"Good Tidings Hour"
9:30	Fred Allen & Co.;	of Lower Basin Street	American Album of	Beethoven: Piano Con-	"Good Tidings Hour"
9:45	Jack Haley, guest	Hollywood Reporter	Familiar Music	certo: Leonard Shure	"Good Tidings Hour"
10:00	Take It or Leave	"Music in Review"	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	Cedric Foster, news	News; Music
10:15	It"; quiz program	"Music in Review"	Or.; Marie Rogndahl	The Good-Will Hour;	Irish Melodies
10:30	"Adventures of the	"Musical Autogranh";	Bob Crosby & Co.; Les	John J. Anthony, cond.	Pan Americana
10:45	Thin Man"; dr.	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Tremayne; guest solo	The Good-Will Hour	"Voice of the Army"
11:00	News; Rideout	Newscast	News; Weather; Organ	News service	Frances Langford, songs
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	"Curtain Calls"	News of the World	Old - Fashioned Revival	Todd Grant, news
11:30	Sammy Kaye's Or.	"Curtain Calls"	Pacific Story; Drama:	Hour; speaker	Day's End; music
11:45	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Ted Fiorito's Or.; News	Mindanao	Old-Fashioned Revival	Day's End; News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Road of Life"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard	"Music for You"
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News comments	"Brave Tomorrow"; sk.	"Spotlight Revue"	Words and Music
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Kirsten; chorus; orch.	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Trio	News service
12:00	Kate Smith; talk	Newscast	News; Marvin Behrens,	Boake Carter, news	"Dude Ranch"
12:15	'Big Sister'; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us"	News service	"Dude Ranch"; News
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; music; talks	program	Hank Lawson's Music	Drama and Music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	"The Little Show"; Ra-	Ray Dady, news com	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk.	Danny Cavanaugh	kov's Orchestra; songs	Jack Berch's Orchestra	Invitation to the Opera
1:30	B Flynn, news	Danny Cavanaugh	Carl Caruso, news	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	Treasury Salute
1:45	The Goldbergs; sk.	Fishermen's program	Mary Foster; sketch	Cedric Foster, news	"America Sings"
2:00	Portia Faces Life	"Listen, Milady"	'The Guiding Light'; sk.	News; Musical Roundup	"Curtain Time" with
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food	'Today's Children'; sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Betty Dubrow
2:30	Serial drama	"Ladies, Be Seated"	'Light of the World'; sk	"Yankee Kitchen"	The Pepper Shaker
2:45	'Perry Mason'; sk	"Ladies, Be Seated"	Hymns of All Churches	"Mutual Goes Calling"	News; Farm and Home
3:00	'Mary Marlin'; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America'; sk	Sheelah Carter, news	Mystery Melodies
3:15	Across Caribbean	"A to Z in Novelty"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Piano-organ recital	Mystery Melodies
3:30	News; 'Snapshots'	WHDH Studio Orchestra	Pepper Young's Family	Yankee House Party;	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	"Help Wanted"	WHDH Studio Orchestra	"Right to Happiness"	variety show; orch.	Kick Conga
4:00	Broadway Matinee;	Popular music program.	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news	News; Bobby Byrne's Or
4:15	guest stars; News.	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Musical Roundup	Sonny Dunham's Orch.
4:30	"A Good Parent"	Musical Poll of Hits	'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch	Rotary Salutes Philip-	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
4:45	Army Relief; 'Date'	Musical Poll of Hits	'Widder Brown'; sketch	pines; Col Romulo spkr	Jack Manning, songs
5:00	Five O'Clock Fol-	"Easy Rhythms"	'When a Girl Marries'	Musical Roundup	News; Russ Morgan's Or
5:15	lies; Ev. Howe, mc	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	'We Love and Learn'	'Archie Andrews"; dr.	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30	Arthur Godfrey	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	'Just Plain Bill'; sketch	'Jack Carter'; sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45	American Women	'Captain Midnight'; sk	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Terry and Pirates	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Cong J. Curley
6:15	L. Murray's Music	News Highlights	K. Ivers; Swingcopators	News Camera; Sn'pah'ts	Moment Musicale
6:30	Musically Yours	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters";	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Raresh	Waltz Time; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendesvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Horace Heidt's Show;	Fred Waring's Orch	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch
7:15	Ed. Sullivan, Int.	music; drama	News of the World	Terry's Tunes"	Richard Salinger; news
7:30	"Blondie"; sketch,	"The Lone Ranger";	Perkins Institute Choir	"Army Air Forces"; dr;	"How About It, Girls!"
7:45	"Blondie"; sketch	western dramatization	John Barry, comments	Lt. William Holden, mc	Clement Norton, talk
8:00	"Vox Pop"; inter.	"Watch World Go By"	Cavalcade of America;	Cecil Brown, news	Dramatic sketch
8:15	"Vox Pop"; inter	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Alan Ladd, drama	Fulton Oursler Reports	Paul Mann's Orch
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue";	"Blind Date"; Arlene	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"Sherlock Holmes"; dr.;	Tommy Carr's Orch
8:45	music; Bill Henry	Frances, m. c.	Howard Barlow, cond.	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	Civil Service Reports
9:00	Theater Ed. G.	"Counterspy"; drama	Helen Traubel, soprano;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Lily
9:15	Robinson; Mar-	"Counterspy"; drama	Donald Voorhees' Or.	"Believe It or Not"	Pons, songs
9:30	guerite Chapman;	Tommy Tucker's Orch	"Information Please";	Paul Winchell; J Ma-	Classical Album: Lily
9:45	"Destroyer"	Dance orch.; Drama	Clifton Fadiman, mc	honey; I Carpenter; or	Pons, songs
10:00	Guild; G. Simms	Raymond Gram Swing	Josephine Antoine;	Henry Gladstone, news	News service
10:15	"Hello, Friese"	"Top of the Evening"	Rheinhold Schmidt; or.	The Adventures of	Boston Conservatory
10:30	Showtime; Variety;	"The Symphonette"; M.	"Dr. I. Q."; Quiz Show;	Bulldog Drummond"	Playshop Theater
10:45	Diana Barrymore	Piastro, conductor	Jimmy McClain, mc	Music; Weather	Playshop Theater
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Louis Armstrong's Or.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam";	Vincent Lopez Orch	Weather; Bump Hadley	George Hamilton's Orch	Charlie Barnet's Or.
11:30	'The Greeks Re-	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	"Radio Newsreel"	Day's End; music
11:45	member Marathon'	Hawaiian music; News.	Music You Want	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	Day's End; News

Firm Temperance Stand By Pennsylvania Grange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., April 1—By a dramatic overturn of proposed policy, the Pennsylvania State Grange, one of the strongest state farm organizations in the country, recently voted a picturesque protest against the extensive wart

N. E. Women's Clubs Plan For National Convention

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

New England will be well represented at the spring convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in St. Louis, April 25-28. Twenty-five delegates including Mrs. Herbert F. French, President of the Massachusetts State Federation, Mrs. J. Herbert Willey, President of the New Hampshire Federation, and Mrs. Leroy Folsom, President of the Maine Federation, have already made reservations from Boston.

New England clubwomen have a particular interest in the elections which will be the high light of this year's convention, because the candidate for General Federation President is one of their own number, Mrs. LaFell Dickinson of Keene, New Hampshire, now First Vice-President. She is a former President of her State Federation. Her name will be presented by Mrs. Willey, as it was at the General Federation board meeting in Swampscott last spring.

Mrs. Willey was in Boston earlier this week to attend a board meeting of the New England Conference of State Federations called to make plans for the St. Louis convention. The New England delegation will give a special dinner in Mrs. Dickinson's honor at the convention, she said.

Last year the General Federation canceled its annual convention in order to co-operate with the Office of Defense Transportation, but because of the election Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, President, said it could not be canceled in 1944. Featuring a series of United Nations Postwar Planning Forums, the program, it is hoped, will be a distinct contribution to the war effort. Foreign diplomats, leaders of American industry, agriculture and education, and officials of the national Government will participate.

Members of the New England delegation who have made reservations from Boston to date are Mrs. Ralph E. Parmenter and Mrs. A. N. Piper from New Hampshire, and Mrs. William A. Robb, Mrs. Ralph G. Swain, Mrs. Stanley Kingman, Mrs. Nelson I. Mixer, Mrs. A. D. Mulvaney, Mrs. Carl Illig, Mrs. Olaf C. Jensen, Mrs. Frank H. Williamson, Mrs. A. B. Carpenter, Mrs. Fergus Macalaster, Mrs. Frank P. Bennett, Mrs. Harold A. McKay, Mrs. James H. Buzzell, Mrs. G. R. Ericson, Mrs. Lewis C. Stevens, Mrs. James C. Fausaught, Mrs. H. D. Hall, Mrs. W. C. Whitman, Mrs. Waldo Litchfield and Mrs. S. F. Tuttle, all of Massachusetts. Vermont, Connecticut and Rhode Island will also be represented, their delegates joining the New England group at other points.

Stanley Chapple to Talk

Stanley Chapple, distinguished lectures for the Waban Woman's English conductor, is to give two Club at the Neighborhood Club in Waban. Both will be at 10 o'clock in the morning. On April 4 he will discuss and illustrate Handel's Concerto Grosso, Mozart's Linz Symphony, and the Seventh Symphony by Beethoven. Lectures are open to the public; Mrs. Carl C. Peterson is ticket chairman.

At the regular meeting of the club on Monday at 2 p. m., Miss Dorothy Crawford, well-known monologuist from the West Coast, will give a series of original character sketches. Mrs. William P. Beetham, Mrs. Rawson R. Cowen, and Mrs. F. Brittain Kennedy will be hostesses.

Flower Arrangers

"Line Arrangement of Bare Branches" will be the subject of the first spring class conducted by the Associated Flower Arrangers of Massachusetts on Tuesday at Horticultural Hall. Sessions are at 11 a. m. and 2 p. m., the morning one being devoted to instruction in making arrangements. The classes are open to any one who is interested. Mrs. Arthur P. Teele of Brookline is the Director.

Monday Programs

Winchester Fortnightly — Mrs. Frank S. Evans, Mrs. Blanche S. Barnard, Mrs. Blanche Reynolds, and Mrs. Joseph W. Morton will share the program at a meeting of the Literature Group at 2 p. m.

Brighthelmstone Club—The Literature and Drama Department, of which Mrs. Emma S. Bradley is Chairman, will present two one-act plays at 2 p. m. Mrs. John F. Danskin will be hostess at the social hour preceding.

Daughters of Colonial Wars—Harris A. Reynolds will discuss "Our Forest Problem in Wartime," Hotel Vendome, 2 p. m.

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Combined Choirs of First Church and St. Paul's Cathedral
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Official United States Marine Corps

Marine Hero Praises Buddies for Work at Bougainville

Marine Pfc. William Roy MacPherson of Quincy, Mass., center, credited with destroying the crews of two Japanese machine guns on Bougainville last November, recently was awarded the Silver Star Medal "for conspicuous gallantry" in that action against the enemy. Warm in the praise of his buddies, young MacPherson said he was not alone on that November day "when they said my aim was so good. Sticking with me in our machine-gun squad were two of my buddies, who passed me the ammunition and stuck by me. They should have some of the credit for what they did," he said. He referred to Marine Pfc. Robert Anthony Nash of Boston, right, and Marine Private Robert James Murphy of Phoenix, N. Y., left, both of whom are reminiscing over their experiences during that engagement. All three have been in the same outfit since its foundation.

New Use Seen For Radio In Postwar Era

Postwar argument with the grocer may be avoided when the lady-of-the-house is able to "send" her own hand-written shopping list over the wire to the store.

This possibility was visualized when I. S. Coggleshall, General Cable Supervisor of Western Union, New York, told the Boston Section of the Institute of Radio Engineers that postwar planning by his company may appropriately include the transmission into the home of news and pictures. Mr. Coggleshall addressed Boston radio engineers at Richards Hall in Northeastern University recently.

It was a talk which did not deal in futures inasmuch as Western Union now has a wire facsimile service in operation between New York and Chicago. The telegraph company has already handled more than 7,000,000 telegrams by the facsimile methods under actual traffic conditions so that it is no longer looked upon as an experiment, Mr. Coggleshall said.

After stating that radio engineers "had conquered their medium"—principally through the use of ultra high frequencies which made radio as "solid as a telegraph line"—Mr. Coggleshall said his company had transferred its experiments to the air. Although experimental work has been stopped on radio facsimile because of the war, Mr. Coggleshall said that progress had been made in the laboratory and on the firing line to justify the conclusion that the facsimile method of radiocasting newsprint and pictures will find speedy application as soon as conditions permit.

Facsimile—which was demonstrated before the group with actual wire models—is now capable of transmitting 400 words of newsprint a minute, a speed 12 times faster than the old hand telegraph key, Mr. Coggleshall said.

The day may come, he added, when a message may be sent by the simple expedient of holding it in front of a televisor. But, Mr. Coggleshall said, facsimile would always find a place in those situations where a permanent record of correspondence was desired.

Facsimile, furthermore, he said, would never completely replace teletype printers. He pointed out that in some cases brevity rather than length would be a desirable factor.

The extent to which the telegraph business is mechanized was indicated by Mr. Coggleshall's assertion that only five per cent of the company's business is done by the old-fashioned hand key, and the remainder is by teletype wire printers.

More Fertile Garden Soil Tantamount to Bigger Plot

Your Victory Garden

By the Garden Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Victory gardeners who did their patriotic duty by raising food last year are asked to increase production this year. Since most backyard plots cannot be stretched, this means improving the fertility of the soil. From richer soil will come bigger and better crops.

It is a good idea to know how your soil tests. Your local Victory Garden Committee can tell you where to send it, or you may want to own one of the soil testing kits on the market. In Boston the Boston Victory Garden Committee plans to have a testing service on the Common. County Extension Agricultural stations are located in various parts of each of the New England States and will probably serve you, but allow plenty of time for all are short-staffed. If you don't know where to turn, write the Extension Department of your State College. Here are the addresses:

College of Agriculture, Orono, Maine.

University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H.

U. of Vermont and State Agricultural College, Burlington, Vt.

Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Mass.

R. I. State College, Kingston, R. I.

University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn.

Vegetables Like Some Acid

To get a sample of your soil for testing make a hole about six inches deep and lift out a downward slice of the side of the hole, to give you about a cupful of topsoil. You are interested first in the pH value. This is the indicated chemical acidity and alkalinity of soils. The main divisions are: 4.0 very acid; 5.0 acid; 6.0 slightly acid; 7.0 neutral (neither acid nor alkaline); 8.0 alkaline; 9.0 strongly alkaline.

Vegetables like best a soil slightly acid, or about pH 6.3 to pH 6.5, although they will tolerate pH 7. The extremes above pH 7 and below pH 6, however, mean that something must be done to correct soil acidity or alkalinity before you can raise good vegetable crops.

Soil which has gone long uncared for is usually extremely acid, as is soil in which vegetables have been grown without liming, for vegetables take lime from the soil. Chemical fertilizers and organic matter produce acids, yet must be added for plant food.

You are interested, second, in soil texture — which means whether you are dealing with sand or clayey soil. Paul Dempsey in his now-famous volume, "Grow Your Own Vegetables" [Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, $2.50], which is just out in a new revised edition, says that if you want to examine the texture of your soil, put about a pint of top soil into a quart milk bottle taking out all stones larger than a quarter-inch and all roots and sticks, fill the bottle with water and shake thoroughly. Let it settle and you can then see the various layers of material. The coarse sand or stones will be at the bottom, above this the finer sand, then a mixture of silt, organic matter and clay at the top. A good loam is composed of: coarse sand, 15 to 30 per cent; fine sand, 15 to 30 per cent; silt, 10 to 25 per cent; clay, 5 to 15 per cent; organic matter, 10 to 25 per cent. Too much sand or too much clay in the mixture —that is, either too light or too heavy soil—means that more organic matter is needed.

Always Add Organic Matter

Each year organic matter must be added to maintain your soil at pH 6.3 or help build it up. This is building humus, and it is done by means of adding manures, compost, raising and turning in cover crops. A complete fertilizer should be added each year also. The Victory Garden mixture is the logical one, on sale everywhere, although if used with manure a fertilizer high in phosphorus is advised if available.

You are interested, third, in the food content of your soil, made up of organic matter and fertilizers. Fertilizer, according to Mr. Dempsey, should be broadcast generously, and watered in. Some people apply it along the rows, but because it may burn the roots this is not recommended unless you are an experienced gardener.

To go back to the pH content of the soil, very acid soils need to be limed. Ground limestone can be applied at any time, but is slow acting. Fall and spring applications, mixed into the soil, are the best. Hydrated lime is a quick-acting fluffy white powder which when spread on the surface and watered in will begin to act immediately. It should not be used with commercial fertilizers or manures for it releases the chemicals into the air. Wood ashes contain lime and can also be used to sweeten acid soil. In all cases be careful not to use too much. About 40 pounds of hydrated lime or 60 pounds of limestone for 1,000 square feet at any one time is a reasonable amount. Once the soil is up to pH 6.3, liming it once every three years will usually keep it there.

If you have been gardening in your soil and raising fair crops you may not need to do anything to it except to add organic matter. The best test is whether your last year's beet crop was normal as to root and top growth. Beets are the first to object. If it was not, then your soil is extreme in one or the other direction and you had better have it tested.

Army Transportation Units Assigned To Loading Vessels During 'Strike'

Units of the Transportation Corps, training for loading work among other things, are aiding in loading vessels in the Port of Boston today, replacing longshoremen who have not yet returned to work since they stopped during heavy rain on Thursday, according to the Army public relations office of the Boston Port of Embarkation.

The situation, variously called a strike and a lockout, has now been placed in the hands of the Mayor's Port Labor Committee, the office said. The committee consists of James Truden, former General Manager of the Boston and Albany Railroad, who acts as neutral chairman; Daniel Donovan, President of the Longshoremen's Association; and John Levins, Chairman of the Boston Conference of Steamship Operators and Contract Stevedores. This committee was asked by Brig. Gen. C. H. Kells of the Boston Port of Embarkation to find a solution of the dispute.

Mr. Donovan charged that the Army had refused to assign jobs to longshoremen who had stopped work on Thursday because of rain, according to their regular custom. The custom was established, it has been explained, because of the slipperyness of some decks and gangplanks when wet, and for protection of some types of cargo from moisture. "We have been locked out," Mr. Donovan asserted, "without opportunity for giving our side of the case." Army officials, however, term the dispute a strike.

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Merchant Seaman Pay Near Navy's

Crew members of American merchant ships that play so vital a role in the war effort of the United Nations receive pay that is about $11 a year more than is paid a seaman in the United States Navy declared Robert Mills, Port Agent of the National Maritime Union at Boston today, in an effort to disprove widely circulated rumors that merchant seamen get exhorbitant pay while naval seaman receive comparatively small pay.

Mr. Mills, spokesman for a union that is an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and has a widespread membership among the merchant fleet, voiced concern over what he said were false reports being spread among the general public as to the "high wages" paid to merchant seamen.

A merchant seaman gets higher wages than a Navy seaman, explained Mr. Mills, but he works only 10 months out of the year, while the Navy seaman works 12 months and has several advantageous exemptions from expense that are not enjoyed by the merchant seaman, and other special privileges.

Record Cadet Class

What is said to be the largest class of cadets to ever graduate from the former Massachusetts Nautical School—now the Massachusetts Maritime Academy—are now aboard a schoolship for practical experience on a sea cruise, and will be in Boston within a fortnight for taking Federal examinations for Third Officer or Third Assistant Engineer in the American Merchant Marine.

The graduation will be at the shore base at Hyannis, Mass., May 4, when the one hundredth such ceremony will be conducted. The class, consisting of 50 navigation and 25 engineer cadets, will receive diplomas and licenses and be assigned to positions in the rapidly growing merchant fleet. Two hundred other cadets are quartered at the shore base, taking the intensified course to qualify them for junior officers, under direction of Capt. C. O. Bassett, superintendent of the Academy.

Log of the Port of Boston

Successor to Eastman?

William H. Day, manager of the Transportation Bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and widely known traffic expert, is being mentioned as a possible successor to the late Joseph B. Eastman on the Interstate Commerce Commission. A movement is under way to that end.

Kadlec in New Post

After serving 38 years with the Ocean Steamship Company (Savannah Line) and its chief clerk at the time it discontinued coastwise service, Charles J. Kadlec joined the staff of the New England Paper & Pulp Traffic Association, Boston, today.

Maritime Day Plans

To discuss and adopt plans for an appropriate local observance of National Maritime Day, which comes on May 22, the National Maritime Day Committee is to meet at the Parker House, Boston, Monday noon.

Commerce Club Elects

Capt. Charles H. Hurley of the Waterfront Service Company, was re-elected President of the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston, Inc., at the annual meeting of that organization this week. T. W. Haskell of the Boston Tidewater Terminal was named first Vice-President; John T. Lang of S. S. Pierce Company, Second Vice-President; Sherman L. Whipple of Wiggin Terminals, Inc., third Vice-President; Robert S. Gale, marine and cargo Surveyor, Secretary, and Walter N. How of A. C. Lombard's Sons, Treasurer.

Goes to Tangiers

J. Ae van Panhuys, Consul for the Netherlands, in Boston, has been transferred to Tangiers, Spanish Morocco, as Chargé d'Affairs. The Boston consulate is in charge of Theo. K. Hebert, Vice-Consul.

Leon Stone.

Run on Luxuries Aims to Beat Tax

Out to "beat the luxury tax" which Uncle Sam clapped on at midnight last night, thousands of customers swarmed into Boston's stores yesterday to buy cosmetics, furs, luggage, and jewelry. Theaters did a booming business in advance sales.

But, when it came to telephone calls and telegrams, there wasn't much chance of stocking up, although, starting today, the new tax rate of 25 per cent will apply on toll calls of 25 cents or more and on telegrams of any amount sent to points within the United States. This is a boost from 20 per cent on tolls and from 15 per cent on telegrams.

All other taxable items on April telephone bills will be at the old rates—for the last time. The new tax rates on these other items will be effective with telephone bills dated May 1 and thereafter, and will be applied to charges incurred during the period covered by each bill. These other items include: Local service and equipment, message units, semi-public coin-box guarantees, and toll calls under 25 cents, which will be taxed at 15 per cent instead of 10 per cent, and leased wire, teletypewriter, and talking circuit special services, which will be taxed at 25 per cent instead of 15 per cent. The only tax not increased is that of 10 per cent on telegrams to international points.

Combined Choir Concert At First Church April 2

In a concert free to the public, selections from Brahms' "Requiem" will be sung by the combined choirs of First Church of Boston and St. Paul's Cathedral Sunday, April 2, at 4:30 p. m., in the First Church, Berkeley and Marlborough Streets.

Soprano soloist will be Miss Esther Downing. Baritone solos will be sung by Theo Carreiro. The director and organist for the concert is William Zeuch.

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SPORT JACKETS, $12.95 to $20. . . . Two distinctive types . . . one, loose-fitting, for off-hand leisure . . . the other, a dressier, smartly-styled sport coat. All wool in plain shades, two-tones and plaids.
SLACKS, $6.95 to $12.95. . . . In covert cloth, all-wool gabardine and all-wool flannel . . . expertly tailored.
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183 Tremont Street . . . and in the North Station

Americans Blast All Carolines—Russians Converge on Odessa

Continued from Page 1

prevented reports of the devastation wrought on Palau, Japanese sea base guarding the approaches to the Philippines.

But more reports came of supporting air blows being rained on Truk, boldly by-passed by the fleet which moved 1,175 miles west of it to open the assault on Palau March 29.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz' whole last word concerning the Palau operation was that "our attacks continue," announced March 31 that five island strong points of Truk's atoll were pounded March 29 by Army Liberators of the 7th Air Force.

This was the second raid on Truk in as many days from Central Pacific bases, occupying that air and naval base in the center of the Carolines while the task forces went after Palau on the western fringes of those islands. Truk also has undergone two attacks by Liberators from the Solomons, marking the opening of a two-way strike at that bastion.

Admiral Nimitz said that the raiders, in the face of moderate antiaircraft opposition, touched off heavy explosions at Truk on Dublon Island, started fires on Uman and Moen, and also hit Param and Fefan.

Dublon also has been a target of South Pacific bombers as well as Eten.

Admiral Nimitz disclosed March 30 the task force assault on Palau, slightly over 500 miles east of the Philippines, but thus far no additional communiqués have been issued on that daring thrust more than 2,000 miles west of the Navy's recently won lagoon base at Kwajalein in the Western Marshalls.

South Pacific:

Allied Forces Edge Closer to Madang

American and Australian troops are closing the pinters of their movement on Bogadjim in the campaign to take the Japanese coastal base at Madang, New Guinea.

Positions mentioned in Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué put the Australians 10 miles south of Bogadjim, while American patrols of the 32nd Division were 13 miles east of the town. Bogadjim is 20 miles south of Madang, which has been heavily pounded by Allied aircraft, but still holds supply dumps and artillery defenses.

The communiqué also told of other raids on the enemy naval base at Truk and air base at Woleai, both in the Caroline Islands, by United States Navy Liberator and Catalina bombers flying from South and Southwest Pacific airfields.

Another headquarters statement said Allied air forces in the South and Southwest Pacific lost only 23 planes during March while destroying 329 Japanese aircraft.

This better than 14-to-1 edge over Japanese losses was the best ratio for any month this year, although more enemy planes were accounted for in January, 546, and February, 425.

Tokyo Shake-Up:

Air-Navy Command Officers Shifted

The Soviet news agency Tass quoted a Japanese dispatch from Tokyo as announcing that Lieut. Gen. Takeo Yasuda had been relieved of his post as Inspector General of Aviation in a shake-up of the Japanese Air Command.

General Yasuda, who once was Japanese military attache in Rome, had been Inspector General of Aviation since last May. The dispatch said he was named air adviser.

The dispatch added that General Yuseroku had been elevated to General Yasuda's post and also said that Lieutenant Kubaysi was named Chief of Staff of National Defense, while Lieut. Gen. Baron Yoshitoshi Tokugawa was placed in command of the Aviation Academy.

A Tokyo radiocast recorded by the Associated Press said Vice-Admiral Kakusaboro Makita had been named commander in chief of the Maizuru Naval Station, Admiral Makita succeeding Vice-Admiral Denschichi Okouchi who was assigned to the naval general staff.

The radiocast added that Vice-Admiral Ichiro Ono had been appointed commander of the Osaka naval defense district succeeding Admiral Makita.

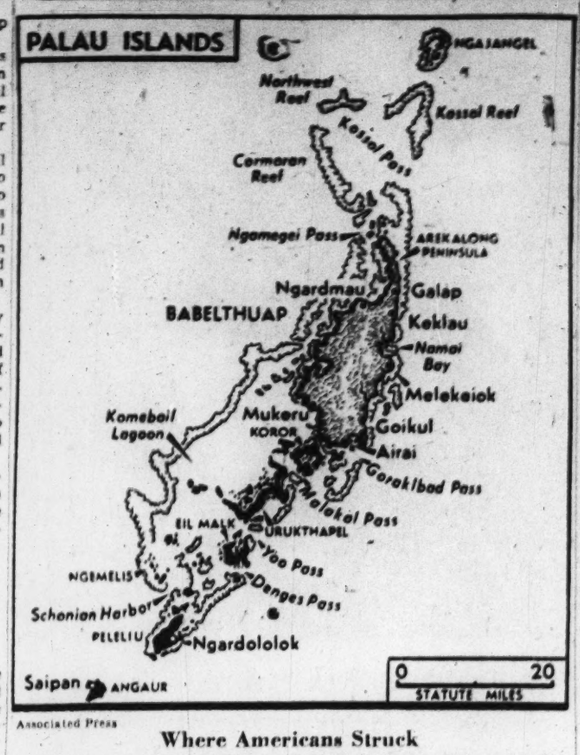
297 Planes Bagged By 8th Air Force

By the Associated Press

A U. S. Fighter Base in Britain, April 1

Col. Donald Blakeslee's Mustang fighter group established a new 8th Air Force record in March by destroying 156 enemy aircraft—123 in the air and 33 on the ground. The group's total bag now is 297. The previous record was not available at Air Force Headquarters.

Colonel Blakeslee is from Fairport Harbor, Ohio.



Associated Press

Where Americans Struck

Details of the Palau Islands, important Japanese base at the entrance to the China Sea, which an American naval task force apparently still is attacking, are shown herewith. The Palau group, within 600 miles of the Philippines, is similar in shape and structure to Truk and other coral atoll groups in the Central Pacific.

India:

Japanese Drive Nearer to Imphal

Strong Japanese forces drove further westward in India toward the British base of Imphal on the plains of Manipur, an Allied communiqué acknowledged in New Delhi. Dispatches from the front said enemy patrols had stabbed to within a dozen miles of the jungle communications center.

The Japanese advance was reported from the Ukhrul area, 32 miles northeast of Imphal, while British Indian troops were engaged in fierce combat with another strong Japanese column in the hills east of Kohima, 60 miles north of Imphal.

Japanese losses were heavy, the communiqué said, especially in the battle near Ukhrul.

Southeast of Imphal, Japanese troops ambushed a small British detachment on the Palel-Tamu Road on March 30, but Allied artillery went into action later to blast a road block the enemy had thrown across the road midway between the two towns.

Little activity was reported in the direction of Tiddim, former British forward base in Burma 100 miles below Imphal. The capture of Tiddim by the Japanese was disclosed March 31.

The Japanese-controlled Singapora Radio asserted that the Japanese had captured the Mashan road junction between Imphal and Kohima, "virtually isolating" the British Indian Fourth Army, which now "faces imminent destruction." There was no confirmation of this report in the Allied communiqué and large-scale maps do not show Mashan.

Vanguards of the American-trained Chinese forces in Northern Burma continued their drive south from Shaduzup in the Mogaung Valley where they gradually are encircling a force of 1,000 Japanese near Laban.

Russia:

German Resistance Begins to Crumble

Moscow dispatches said German and Rumanian resistance in Southwest Russia was beginning to crumble as masses of Red Army infantry, mobile units of tanks, and Stormvik bombers swept on toward three major objectives—Odessa, Tiraspol, and Kishinev.

Front-line Soviet reports said that one intermediate line after another was cracking.

Confusion was reported in Odessa as Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Third Ukrainian Army and Marshal Ivan S. Konev's Second Ukrainian Army closed on the Black Sea port from the east and northeast and other units rushed for the Tiraspol railway junction on the lower Dnieper where they could cut the enemy off.

The Soviets have captured the main outposts of Odessa and the Nazis were said to be hurriedly throwing up a middle defense.

Other dispatches said disorganized Germans in exhausted groups were running down sticky side roads without boots as the Russians closed in from captured Ochakov which since 1942 has been known as the "shield of Odessa."

At the northern end of the Ukrainian front, Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's troops drew up before the Rumanian and Czechoslovak frontiers.

Soviet dispatches gave no news of any thrusts across the borders. Apparently Marshal Zhukov was consolidating his position as Marshal Konev did when he reached the Pruth River.

The Berlin Radio said that Red Army spearheads have reached the northern approaches of Jablonica Pass, leading through the Carpathian Mountains into Czechoslovakia.

The pass is approximately 15 miles south of Delatyn, captured by Russian troops on March 30. Moscow's communiqué failed to mention any advances beyond that point. The Pass of the Tatars is a few miles east.

The Berlin Radio said the Czechoslovakian border pass was reached by Soviet troops pushing beyond the Borodenka-Kolomea sector west of Cernauti.

Reports reaching Madrid said entire Hungarian Army units, in some cases led by their officers, are abandoning long-prepared Carpathian Mountain defenses and surrendering to the advancing Russians.

The surrenders may open wide breaches in the Carpathian defenses to allow the Russians to pour across into Hungary proper, reports said. Clashes between Hungarian and German forces were said to be increasing.

A Soviet communiqué said Marshal Konev's army was driving deep into the Odessa-Tiraspol sector after capturing more than 260 towns and hamlets March 31—one of the largest single day's bag of the southern offensive.

Rapidly shifting the main weight of its drive, the Red Army now appeared to be exerting the most intense pressure on the eastern end of the front in an all-out effort to clear the last remaining Germans from South Russia, dispatches said.

Thousands of exhausted Germans—some estimates placed the number at 200,000 or more—were being herded toward Odessa across the rapidly narrowing Nazi-held sector above the Black Sea coast, dispatches added. These remnants of Marshal Fritz von Mannstein's once-powerful invasion army faced possible entrapment, as other Russian forces attacking southward in prewar Rumania cut their major escape line to the west of seizing Sipotyany on the Odessa-Kishinev-Iasi railway.

Air Over Europe:

American Bombers Strike Germany

American Liberator bombers began a new month of operations with an attack on Southwestern Germany, United States headquarters in London announced.

Simultaneously with the American announcement, a Swiss Government communiqué said American bombers had loosed incendiaries on the railway city of Schaffhausen, near the German border, setting numerous fires.

In what apparently was a mistake bombing of neutral territory, the broadcast Swiss communiqué said about 30 American planes had loosed the fire bombs. Dispatches from Switzerland said the bombers appeared over the rail city at 10:30 a. m.

A later statement from the Director of Swiss Railways said that all rail lines leading to Schaffhausen had been "suspended temporarily."

RAF Mosquitoes sped into Western Germany during the night and attacked objectives without loss, the British Air Ministry announced.

Even as the announcement was being made, German radiocasts were reporting "strong enemy bomber formations flying to South Germany" by daylight while others were said to be over the Reich in the northwest.

Italy:

Allies Take Peak North of Cassino

Allied troops have made a sudden thrust in the mountainous and long-static central sector of the Italian front, advancing a mile and occupying Mt. Marrone, a mile-high peak about 13 miles northeast of Cassino, Allied Headquarters at Naples announced.

The height was seized by troops of unidentified nationality who smashed forward under powerful artillery support.

In Cassino, meanwhile, Allied heavy guns again shelled the monastery overlooking the devastated town and observers saw the walls collapsing around German positions. Two German raiding parties—one about 40 strong—were beaten back from the vicinity of the Cassino railway station.

Soviet Move on Sakhalin Shows Rising Allied Tide

Continued from Page 1

dream objective any more. Mindanao is just the next step beyond Palau. And from Mindanao we go to the China Coast. When we reach it the Japanese will be in real need of their 30 divisions in Manchuria.

If, as some reports indicate, the Japanese actually had started the withdrawal of these troops, the Russian move probably will stop it.

Imphal in Danger

The fighting in Burma and India was not all to our advantage this week, by any means. The Japanese offensive never was a surprise either in the fact that it happened or in the amount of force involved. But it has been a surprise in the speed of its advance. Imphal is in real danger. If Imphal should fall, the supply line to our own Ledo Road-Northern Burma offensive would, in turn, be in serious jeopardy. But dangerous as is the speed of the Japanese advance the essential fact of the situation is land action all along the Burma-India front. Even if the Japanese were successful temporarily on part of that front, their success is bought by the heavy commitment of land forces. They were using up divisions. Replacements eventually will be necessary. Here is another developing drag on the 30 divisions in Manchuria.

And if some day, as we hope, soon, the Ledo Road does reach the old Burma Road and at the same time Admiral Nimitz does make his landfall on the China Coast that drag on the 30 divisions will increase still more.

In this lies the importance of the Russian move. At the moment when Japan must begin to think about wanting to use them elsewhere, Russia's action is a deeply significant little tug back. Russia has taken immediate advantage of Japan's mounting troubles. Even if the major Russian motive is only to wipe out a concession of long standing made to the Japanese under pressure at the Portsmouth Conference of 1905, the net advantage to us and the current implication to the war in the Far East remains unchanged. Japan is given a reminder at the right psychological moment that it never must dare to presume on Russian friendship to reduce its garrisons on the Siberian front.

Meanwhile, events in Europe served only to underline a picture which is by now thoroughly familiar. Russian armies reached the Carpathian Mountains at the junction of the old prewar frontiers of Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Rumania. The last rail link between central and southern German armies was cut and the Germans were falling back behind the Carpathian-Danube Estuary line in a near rout. The Battle of the Ukraine was over, except for mopping up. The stage was set for that Russian advance into Poland which is the logical and expected and essential Russian contribution to the success of Anglo-American invasion of the Continent in the West.

Flying Safety Factor

The hard loss of 94 British planes in the March 30 night attack on Nuremberg told two things. In the tactics of air warfare it marked the shift of the safety factor from night to day bombing. Originally night bombing was accepted as the only method within reach of Allied resources, day bombing being more expensive. But the powerful armament of the Flying Fortress and the Liberator, plus development of long-range fighters, has changed the balance. No such numerical loss ever was sustained in any day attack on Germany, or in any other attack ever. And not even such a proportionate loss has been sustained in day attacks since fighter escort was perfected. The day bomber's gunner can see his fighter assailant and get a shot at him. The night bomber is now at a relative disadvantage.

The German air resistance which caused this loss can be taken with the events at Cassino, Italy, as indicative of Germany's preinvasion attention to the Western Front at the expense of accepted consequences in the East. Having taken over Hungary and Rumania by force of arms, German prestige is no longer a major factor in eastern satellite relations. But prestige and the morale of German armies in the West has become of first importance. The resistance at Cassino and over Nuremberg are two impressive instances of German effort to come to invasion day with preliminary success on its banners.

German 'Golden Pheasants' Returning to Army Gray

Continued from Page 1

and each one saw himself as the Burgomeister or commissar of large rich territories and cities with thousands of Slavic subjects. Many of them have now been stripped of their resplendent uniforms and put back in Army gray to replace fallen soldiers.

Disliked by Army Men

The ill will that existed between Army men and "Golden Pheasants" in the Southern Ukraine was due to the fact that the "Golden Pheasants" earned great sums by smuggling food and goods to Germany, whereas the average soldier had no such opportunity.

One eyewitness from the Southern Ukraine described rude fisticuffs between German soldiers and "Golden Pheasants" in an inn in Odessa.

Near Berditschew Winniza a truckful of soldiers hit a speeding auto filled with "Golden Pheasants," but the soldiers drove on, leaving the wounded "Pheasants" lying about on the roadside.

One subordinate worker in a German firm accused his "Golden Pheasant" boss of graft and smuggling. He said the "Golden Pheasant" had demanded that he illegally sell German autos used on construction work to Russians and buy up food from the Russians to send to Germany to be sold at high prices.

The German judge who read the accusation merely answered, "Don't you know everyone engages in this illegal trade in Russia" and the whole affair was "shoved under the table" without proper investigation.

The accuser sent his accusation to Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels, mentioning among other things the flourishing salt trade in which the "Golden Pheasants" bought salt in Germany for 20 pfennigs and sold it to Russians for 20 marks per kilo, using the profit to buy food for sale in Germany.

Strain on Home Morale

Corruption of German officials in Russia placed a serious strain on German morale on the home front as the average man in the street is unable to pay the high prices demanded and soon comes to be of the opinion that the much-vaunted unity of the people is only on paper, that the Ukraine was to be the booty of a small privileged group instead of the entire people as Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring promised.

In recent months the German Post Office refused to accept packages from the East, not only because they contained illegal food purchases, but also because they were regularly stolen by postal employees. However "Golden Pheasants" continued to send even larger packages by railway express, listing them as machinery for repair or as some other fictitious article.

The original blueprint of the "Golden Pheasants" was to win the co-operation of Ukrainians as it was at first believed they were ready to desert the Soviet. The "Golden Pheasants" and other well-placed Nazis hence always told Ukrainians how wonderful it was in Germany and advised them to go there. However when the Ukrainians asked a common German soldier he often warned them to stay in Russia.

Sabotage in Ukraine

Failure of Germans to win the co-operation of the native population in the Southern Ukraine caused a plague of Partisans and sabotage.

In the region of Rovno one "Golden Pheasant" was forced to try to come to terms with the chief of the Partisans by promising them the right to work independently on their farms and sell products to Germans for a decent price without the fear of being recruited for the German Labor Service. The German "Golden Pheasant" promised the Partisan chief these terms, but the agreement could not be kept and the struggle continued.

An example of the thoroughness of the planning of the "Golden Pheasants" is seen in the fact that they had German peasants designated to settle in the Ukraine after victory and already had picked estates and divided up land among them. The idea behind this planning was that the only land which really belongs to Germany is that on which Germans are settled.

Loyalty to Party

The "Golden Pheasants" were mostly men of average or less intelligence who owed their power to long adherence to the National Socialist Party. Only rarely was there a university-trained man among them.

Now that they lost their "kingdom" in the Ukraine their loyalty to National Socialist ideology has likewise suffered considerable damage, though there is no "Golden Pheasant" from the Ukraine who has not been able to earn a considerable nest egg which he saved in Germany. They still are held to the Nazi course, however, by fear of revenge and by the Gestapo.

Some of the "Golden Pheasants" who lost their jobs in the Ukraine are now being put to work in newly occupied Hungary to get more out of the land than was hitherto possible.

Others were sent to other occupied countries, including northern Italy, to aid in reorganizing the economies of these nations.

Finns Weigh New Gesture To Russians to End War

Continued from Page 1

it looked as if negotiations had come to an end.

The fact is this never happened.

That diplomatic contact was not broken is to a great extent to the credit of the Swedish Foreign Office and Sweden's Prime Minister, Per Albin Hansson, personally.

It may be that the Finnish Government or some of the most influential members never really expected a peace move to result positively.

The way the question was handled by the Finnish censorship and the inadequate information which has been available to Finnish Parliamentary circles indicate that leading Finnish personalities misjudged the situation.

They apparently gave too much consideration to the "anti-negotiation" elements in the Conservative and Agrarian wings of Finnish opinion. They listened to the Germans. But they underestimated the strength of the groups wanting peace.

As Dr. Passikivi's mission studied the situation from Stockholm, and wider public discussion took place, it became obvious that a strong Leftist opinion, favoring peace, existed in Finland.

Grew More Articulate

After the negative Finnish reply to Moscow, the peace forces rapidly grew stronger and more articulate. Information spread of the Russian interpretation of armistice conditions having been communicated to the Finns by the Swedish Foreign Office.

In a Finnish Social Democratic party caucus, a broad majority of, roughly, six against three, voted for either a new government or new policy. This meant the prospect of a serious defeat for the party leader, Finance Minister Vaino Tanner.

This brought Finland's biggest political party to the side of the "Swedish People's Party" of Finland, whose representatives in Parliament refused to approve of the Government's negative answer to Moscow

Needed by Swedes

Meanwhile, contact with the Russians was kept open for the Finns by the Swedish Government, which since November of last year has been working for negotiations between Finland and the Soviet in the conviction that normal neighbor relations between the two countries are necessary for Sweden.

The platform of the new discussions was probably found in the relatively favorable interpretations the Russians had given of its conditions.

So less than a week after the declining Finnish answer was published the Government at Helsingfors changed its tune.

Finnish readiness to take a new step is also made possible by the evident fact that Russian interest in peace with Finland appears genuine, and that the Russians prefer to have the peace signed by men who started and led the war.

Peat Bog Yields Celtic Relics

CARDIFF, Wales, April 1—Some 90 objects have been found near Holyhead in N. Wales, which experts say date back to a period between 100 B. C. and 50 A. D.

These dates mean that the find is the earliest known of its kind. It covers a large variety of objects. These include weapons, some of Irish origin, bridle-bits, the metal parts of vehicles, prisoners' gang-chains, a part of a bronze trumpet and the bronze mounts of a wooden casket. Mixed up with all the metal objects were the bones of horse, ox, sheep, pig, and dog, and all were in a peat-bed a few miles from Holyhead in Anglesey. Peat is well-known to have preservative qualities which accounts for the good condition of the things found.

There are several bits obviously, from their size, meant for ponies, all of the snaffle type, and of two or three links. These are of iron, bronze-coated, and probably made in Eastern Britain. One is particularly well-finished and has a stud welded onto it so that it could be used for a horse in a two-horse chariot.

Other objects include "currency bars," probably made from Forest of Dean iron-ore. These are held to have been possibly used for barter or may only have been the raw material in a convenient form.

The variety of articles is so great, that it is a matter of conjecture why they all should have been thrown together into the heather which eventually became peat. It is worth noting that at the time of the find in 1943 one of the gang-chains was used to help pull a truck out of the mud, a fine testimony to the stout quality of the workmanship.

Union Backs Roosevelt

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—The General Executive Board of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, which claims 683,000 members, and is an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, in a statement issued March 30 called upon President Roosevelt to run for a fourth term, and "stay at his post in this critical period."

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Foreign Policy of Britain Under Fire

By . Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 1—British foreign policy, though probably not so openly subject to press criticism as American foreign policy in the United States just now, is nevertheless much criticized.

This is mainly because this policy seems incapable either of adequately expressing what should be Britain's policy or producing co-operation between the three great powers which the communiqué after the Cairo and Teheran conferences suggested.

This state of dissatisfaction has been increased by the publication here of the Izvestia article on Soviet attitude toward Italy, which was preceded by disappointment at the foreign policy references in Prime Minister Churchill's recent radiocast and with reports, general but hitherto unconfirmed officially, concerning Mr. Anthony Eden's possible abandonment of the Foreign Office.

Time Now for Action

Izvestia's defense of the Soviet Union's granting of full diplomatic recognition to the Badoglio government that it wasn't anti-democratic also contained the significant statement that "everybody knows it isn't the attitude of the Soviet Union which is preventing the democratization of the Badoglio Government."

The article also disavowed Russian responsibility for what had happened hitherto in Italy and seemed to suggest that now that the Soviet Union had achieved "to a certain extent" equal status there with Britain and the United States it would work for a democratic regime there. Hence the call for immediate democratization of Badoglio's Government "to rally in Italy all the forces ready to fight against Hitler and Mussolini."

In other words, Russia wants a reorganization of the Badoglio Government before the capture of Rome. Hence while on one hand Russia appears at first to have gone far along what liberals term reaction by the recognition of Premier Badoglio it now follows with a suggestion which so-called progressives here must embrace.

Guide for Others Needed

This incident clearly indicates the fears entertained in some circles here concerning British foreign policy toward Russia. It is felt that it is too "unrealistic" not only in comprehending Russian methods, but also in not having itself produced a realistic policy which can be an inspiration and guide to those countries which today are looking to Britain for leadership.

Such circles, it should be pointed out, so as to avoid misunderstanding, fully appreciate the necessity of co-operating with Russia both now and after the war, but they fail to see how genuine co-operation is possible unless Britain [and the United States] also have a policy.

Prime Minister Churchill's broadcast in its foreign political part, these critics continue, gave no lead to the enslaved peoples of Europe, although with the second front coming on their aid is essential.

In fact, according to one press comment, the Prime Minister in his speech "only skirted the coasts of Europe but never crossed the continent, as if it were uninhabited as far as he was concerned, and showed that his concern was only where Europe touched the British Empire as sea power," namely, Spain, Italy and Greece.

Is There Collaboration?

These same circles also fear Mr. Churchill has resigned himself "without excessive regret to the prospect that Russia will have its own way in Eastern Europe."

This is also what the smaller Allies have so long feared and which leaves them now questioning where is the plan of collaboration Mr. Eden worked out with Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov and Secretary of State Cordell Hull in Moscow? This leaves many of them increasingly skeptical of postwar integration in Europe, either political or economic.

It is in this connection that reports of Mr. Eden's possible withdrawal from the Foreign Office are examined here today. For while it is realized that Mr. Eden is much overworked, having both the leadership of the House of Commons and the Foreign Office, it is also generally assumed that he wouldn't abandon the latter office at such a critical moment in world developments.

It is in fact concluded that only some breach between Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden on foreign policy could lead to such a step at the present moment.

Such possibility cannot be excluded, particularly since in wartime there is a temptation for Downing Street to play a strong hand in Foreign Office affairs.

Churchill: 'Charter' Still Dominating Aim

By the Associated Press

London, April 1

"The Atlantic Charter and its principles remain our dominating aim and purpose," Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons March 31 under the prodding of Laborite R. Sorensen.

Mr. Sorensen called upon the Prime Minister to express, along with the President of the United States, a more specific declaration on postwar economic reconstruction benefits for all peoples.

Mr. Churchill replied that he had nothing to add to his statement of March 22, but Mr. Sorensen, a former preacher, pleaded that disquiet existed over what were felt to be modifications in the Charter and asked the Prime Minister to aid in restoring faith in those principles.

"I am always thinking about it, but there are others to be considered as well as the British Government," Mr. Churchill answered.

Back came Mr. Sorensen with, "Does that mean, therefore, they may be modified in view of the consideration of other people?"

This brought Mr. Churchill's declaration that the "Atlantic Charter and its principles remain our dominating aim and purpose."

[Lloyd David George didn't leave much freedom to Lord Curzon in World War I, and Neville Chamberlain often crossed Mr. Eden's path earlier in this war.]

The News Chronicle leader on Mr. Eden hints at this when it writes: "If in addition he had to accept the responsibility for defending and implementing policies that were not his own, but were taken so to speak over his head he might well judge his prospects to be unrosy."

The question has been thus formulated: Did the Teheran conference of Mr. Stalin, Mr. Churchill, and Mr. Roosevelt modify the conclusions reached at the earlier Moscow conference of the Foreign Secretaries of the three great powers?

That powerful committee of the Conservative Party which was formerly known as the 1922 committee discussed matters with Mr. Eden 10 days ago when they are understood to have pointed out that Britain hasn't any clear foreign policy and underlined that the present weak ad hoc policy couldn't help Anglo-Russian co-operation.

American Aid Needed

One common answer to this is that Britain cannot pursue the policy which its European allies demand without the closest co-operation of the United States.

From this standpoint it isn't felt that Secretary Hull's 17-point policy is of great immediate help since it all too carefully avoids laying down concrete propositions.

This is understandable from the United States' viewpoint. But there are solutions to European problems which Britain believes will be safe and practicable only if the United States also accepts some responsibility for them.

For not only Americans say they don't want a repetition of a fiasco similar to that with the League of Nations at the end of the last war.

So do Britons though for different reason. Britons don't want to be left this time with the execution of plans for a European peace which assume United States co-operation and then find such co-operation absent.

Simultaneously, however, there is a growing feeling here that as a Times editorial this week concludes: "In whatever degree the American people decides to participate in common responsibilities Britain must contribute her share, both in framing policy and in means to make it effective. . . .

"Doubts that must for another few months at least obscure the foundations of American foreign policy in future do not relieve Britain from the duty of formulating her own plans . . . and the essence of any effective policy is that she must be prepared not merely to follow the course of events, but to play her full part in leading and directing them."

Many in Britain and among the Allies are today looking for a lead. If it isn't to be the Atlantic Charter then they would like to know what is it to be?

Air Corps Aspirants To Get Consideration

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—The Air Forces have announced that when recruiting of 17-year-olds in the Air Corps Enlisted Reserve is resumed, first consideration will be given to applications which were under study and were invalidated by last week's order halting enlistments.

Temporary suspension of such enlistments coincided with the transfer of 36,000 men from flight training to ground forces, to help meet the manpower shortages in ground combat units.

The ban on further enlistments will not affect those 17-year-olds whose applications already had been accepted. They will not be discharged to make them available for other branches of the armed forces, officials said, but will be called to active duty for training as they reach their 18th birthdays, and as Army Air Force training schedules require.

Briton to Be Honored By William and Mary

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., April 1 (AP)—The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws will be conferred on Sir John Dill, senior British members of the Combined Chiefs of Staff Committee, and Chief of the British Staff, by the College of William and Mary, April 3, it is announced in Flat Hat, William and Mary news publication.

Accompanying Sir John to Williamsburg for the convocation, the announcement said, will be Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, and Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of Air Forces, for the United States Army; Admiral Ernest J. King, commanding the United States Naval Forces, and Admiral Sir Percy Noble, Lieut. Gen. C. N. Macready, Air Marshal Sir William L. Welsh and Vice-Air Marshal McNees E. Foster.

General Marshall and Admiral King already hold degrees from William and Mary.

Truckload of Gas Stamps Stalls for Lack of Gas

PORTLAND, Ore., April 1 (AP)—A truck en route to the city incinerator with cancelled coupons once worth 3,000,000 gallons of gasoline became stalled on a downtown street. It was out of gas.

Cartoon in the News

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There Must Be Some Other Men Around Here Somewhere

Wingate: A Brilliant Record

NEW DELHI, India, April 1 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Orde Charles Wingate, who has been killed in a plane crash in the jungles of the India-Burma frontier, won the name of the "Lawrence of Arabia" of this war for his fabulous military exploits.

A brief announcement said that "the plane in which he was traveling crashed in our territory and the cause of the accident is unknown."

He planned and led the daring expedition which for four months last year played havoc with Japanese communications deep inside their lines in Northern Burma. His "ghost army" covered more than 1,000 miles through the deepest Burma jungles, destroying 100 miles of railway at 70 different places, and came out of the bushes with vital information after eating their own mules and subsisting for weeks on air-borne supplies.

Under the slogan, "We have to imitate Tarzan," General Wingate developed his raiders out of city-bred shopkeepers and clerks. He made jungle fighters out of them by six months' training under conditions more gruelling than in the actual campaign.

General Wingate looked like an Old Testament prophet and often gave orders phrased in Biblical language.

General Wingate, at the time of the plane crash, was in command of the British and Indian jungle Commandos which landed far behind the Japanese lines and which have slashed the important Mandalay-Myitkyina railroad at Indaw and Mawlu. This daring air-borne operation was planned at the Quebec conference, to which General Wingate was flown at Prime Miinster Winston Churchill's orders.

General Wingate, a relative of the late T. E. Lawrence, the famed "Lawrence of Arabia," was a holder of the triple Distinguished Service Cross. He first won recognition for leading the "special night squads" which cleared Palestine of Arab terrorists. In 1941, he was again decorated for leading 3,000 Sudanese and Ethiopion warriors against the Italians, killing or capturing 40,000 of them. His bomber disappeared on an 80-mile flight just before his leadership of the current air-borne, long-range penetraton of Burma was allowed to be disclosed.

After the bomber failed to show up on a flight between the American air Commando base and Imphal, a Reuters dispatch from New Delhi said it was believed that the bomber crashed in a severe storm.

Rayburn Says U. S. Never to Disarm

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1 (AP)—Representative Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas, Speaker of the House, asserted March 30 "the men in Congress who refused to fortify the Island of Guam" will not be permitted to scrap the American Fleet or military machine at the end of the war with Japan and Germany.

Addressing a Jackson Day banquet, Speaker Rayburn said:

"We need to know that never in the future can the island outposts of the Pacific Ocean be put to the treacherous uses of the Jap. They can send their emissaries to this country and they can smile and scrape and bow until kingdom come: we will be the ones to say what will be done with those islands in the future. When the war is over our great fleet is going to remain intact. We are not going to sit down with any representative of Tokyo and figure out ratios on paper and then sink our battleships to fit the details of a scrap-of-paper peace."

Lengthening Days Bring Clock Shifts In Battle Sectors

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—The lengthening spring days are bringing times changes in various portions of a world at war, with Great Britain going on double summer time, two hours ahead of Greenwich mean time, beginning tomorrow and running to Aug. 13. This will put Britain six hours ahead of the United States eastern war time.

On the same day, daylight-saving time also goes into force throughout liberated Italy, including the battle fronts, and summer times becomes operative in Algeria and Tunisia, making a six-hour difference between the time in those places and New York.

Clocks in Portugal were advanced one hour on March 11-12, and will be moved up another hour on April 22-23. After the second change there will be a six-hour difference from New York time.

With the approach of autumn in Australia, all states there except Western Australia reverted on March 26 to Australian standard time. This means that when it is noon in New York it is 2 a. m. the next day in Australia, a difference of 14 hours. Western Australia continued unchanged on standard time during the summer season there.

Educational Group May Add Woman

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—A possibility that a woman will be added to the five-man United States delegation to the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education meeting in London in April arose March 30.

Persons concerned with educational activities have protested the omission of a representative woman from the delegation, it is learned.

Men of the delegation, appointed by the State Department, have been sounded out on their reaction to the appointment of a woman, it developed.

Purpose of the conference is to consider the "restoration of the intellectual and educational resources destroyed by the Axis."

Those protesting the omission of representative women pointed out that American women have a primary interest in plans for post-war educational rehabiiltation in both Allied and enemy nations, as well as within this country.

Women are more concerned than men about the education of their own children, it is argued, and manny women feel that the post-war education of children in occupied and enemy countries will have a profound influence upon the possibilities of lasting peace.

Duncan Promotion Up

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—President Roosevelt has sent to the Senate the nomination of Capt. Donald Bradley Duncan, to be a Rear Admiral. Captain Duncan, a native of Alpena, Mich., who maintains his official residence in Pensacola, Fla., now is on duty in Washington. The President also nominated 12 captains for the rank of commodore.

Canada Plans Equal Sharing Of Radio Time

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 1—The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation has a new policy on granting free time on its networks for political purposes.

Often under criticism from Opposition parties for the way it has handled the distribution of "free" time, this publicly owned broadcasting organization has now announced the new plan in a White Paper submitted to the House of Commons.

Under the arrangement one-half hour a month, or six hours a year, will be divided among parties which qualify for free time.

To qualify, parties must have (1) policies on a wide range of national issues; (2) a recognized national leader; (3) a nation-wide organization established as the result of a national convention, and (4) a minimum of 61 candidates in the field [out of a total of 245 constituencies] in at least three of the nine Provinces.

According to Dr. Augustin Frigon, the CBC acting general manager, only the Liberals, Progressive Conservatives, and Co-operative Commonwealth Federation fulfill these provisions. Of the six hours available, the Liberals will have 2 hours and 24 minutes, and the Conservatives and C. C. F. will each have one hour and 48 minutes. The general basis of division is that two fifths of the time goes to the party in power and three fifths to the opposition parties.

One party will be allotted one-half hour one month and another party a half hour the next month and so on through the year, but more half hours will come to the Liberal Party than to the other two to bring out the total distribution of time in the proper ratio.

The New Democracy [Social Credit] has objected strenuously to being left out in the allocation of free time. John Bracken, leader of the Progressive Conservatives, has said that the time allotted to the parties is entirely inadequate. "This is a most arbitrary action of a Government-owned board and it ought not to be allowed to go unchallenged," said the Conservative leader.

No free time has been allotted to the Bloc Populaire or the Canada Party which have very limited representation in the House, one having four members and the other only one.

N. Y. Labor Leader Under Indictment

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—Thomas de Lorenzo, President of Local 365, United Automobile Workers Congress of Industrial Organizations, was indicted today by a Federal grand jury on a charge of making false statements in an affidavit submitted in connection with his appointment to the labor panel of the National War Labor Board.

The indictment charged that Mr. de Lorenzo, whose local represents employees of the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation's plant, asserted in an affidavit sworn to April 30, 1943, in connection with an application for Federal employment that he never had been arrested or indicted except for traffic violations in New York City.

Thomas F. Murphy, assistant chief of the criminal division of the U. S. Attorney's office, said that Mr. de Lorenzo was arrested on March 15, 1933, in New York on a disorderly conduct charge; on Dec. 16, 1933, on a homicide-by-automobile charge; on July 7, 1941, in Hackensack, N. J., on charges of inciting a riot and malicious mischief.

Mr. Murphy said Mr. de Lorenzo was indicted on the latter charge.

Nazis Put Captives In Virtual Bondage

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, March 28. Delayed—Among the relics of barbarism which the Nazis have compounded in their technique of frightfulness, not the least appalling is the revival of the ancient custom of driving captive inhabitants wholesale into bondage.

In one sense even the uncounted thousands whom the Germans have wantonly massacred suffer less than the living who, denied similar release, are condemned to torture and starvation in the Germans' labor camps.

In the wake of retreating Hitlerites I have seen devastated cities like Kharkov, or, worse still, Smolensk, and priceless architectural and historic treasures wantonly demolished, as in the suburbs of Leningrad. But grimmer by far than rubble heaps and pillaged palaces is the silence of deserted villages whose outer shell had somehow been spared.

Empty little log cottages still had a lived-in look. There were curtains in the windows, implements in the yards, and well-trodden paths through the surrounding snow. Often doors were open, and you somehow expected a child or peasant woman to emerge at any moment.

Degrees of Brutality

But the only sign of life was an abandoned dog waiting bewildered and disconsolate for his master's return.

German policy toward the local population has varied considerably from district to district. Around Leningrad they herded off everyone they could indiscriminately, but in the Ukraine generally they took the young, including children and able-bodied, leaving behind the elderly and feeble.

Fortunately in many places the advancing Red Army scarcely gave them time to get out themselves, let alone bother about rounding up the civilian population.

But like the Babylonians and others of their predecessors in choosing their captives, the Germans had a marked preference for attractive young women. From the Black Sea coast near the great naval base of Nikolaev, where Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky's forces are steadily pressing forward, a correspondent of the newspaper Red Fleet wires a moving story of an elderly fisherman from the little fishing village of Pokrovka who hid his beautiful young daughter from the Germans.

Hid on Desert Island

This little village was so far off the beaten track that even during their occupation of the Ukraine it was only visited by an occasional German patrol.

As soon as the father learned that there was an enemy patrol in the neighborhood he would bundle his fair daughter into his fishing smack and row across to a small desert island where he had thatched her a rude shelter out of reeds, and there she would hide, living on fish and bread which her father brought out to her until such a time as the Germans left the vicinity.

This went on for more than two years, and then one night came happy tidings that the Red Army was approaching and the Germans were in full retreat.

For the last time the fisherman rowed out to the island where his daughter had been living constantly for the past month. Thinking that the coast was clear by now he was on his way home with her when a German rearguard patrol opened fire on the boat, killing the girl. But even in his grief the fisherman feels that it was better for her to be killed than share the fate of other girls from the same village who were taken off into Nazi slavery.

Circus Starts for North

SARASOTA, Fla., April 1 (AP)—Resplendent in a full shiny new coat of Ringling Red, Barnum Blue and Bailey Yellow, the 1944 edition of the "greatest show on earth," left its winter quarters here March 30 en route to New York and the beginning of another season. Nearly all of Sarasota's business and traffic stopped to watch the big show entrain for the North.

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JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
("Three American airmen, Edward Mallory Vogel, Tennessee; Izzie Goldberg, the Bronx, N. Y.; and Edwin J. Sipowski, Waukegan, Ill.; killed in a take-off in San Juan Harbor, were buried side by side, with a Protestant chaplain, a Roman Catholic priest and a rabbi officiating. The flag for which they fought flew over them."—News Item.)
Study in American Strength
★
A chaplain, a priest and a rabbi—
Protestant—Catholic—Jew
Three Yanks in three simple caskets—
Three colors, red, white and blue . .
A hush on a tropic island
As notes from a bugle fall—
Three rituals slowly chanted—
Three faiths in a common call!
A lad from the Bronx; another
Who joined up in Tennessee;
A third one from far Waukegan—
A typical bunch, these three!
A crash in a naval airplane . . .
A rush to its crumpled side . . .
And near by Old Glory marking
The reason the trio died.
They answered a call to duty
From church and from synagogue—
From hillside and teeming city . . .
Three names in a naval log!
Each raised in his separate concepts—
Each having his form to pray
But all for a faith triumphant
When rituals fade away!
A prayer in latin phrases—
And one with more ancient lore;
A Protestant simple service—
All one on a distant shore!
"Qui tollis peccata mundi" . . .
And, "Enter ye unto rest" . . .
A blessing from ancient Moses . . .
For three who had met the test!
This is the story mighty
Making our sinews strong:
Boys from the many altars
Warring on one great wrong!
This is the nation's power,
This is its suit of mail:
Land where each narrow bigot
Knows that he can't prevail!
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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Two Hamlets in London

By Percy Allen

London

One hundred years and more ago, when Drury Lane and Covent Garden theaters were competing for the favor of London playgoers, it was a common event to have rival Richards or Romeos playing simultaneously at the two houses. Everyone saw both actors, and chose his favorite from two established Shakespearean players.

We have recently been seeing two Hamlets in London, at the New and Scala Theaters, with this novelty as an additional attraction, that while Donald Wolfit is known throughout England as a successful portrayer of Shakespearean leads, Mr. Robert Helpmann, though in deservedly high favor as a dancer, has not before played in Shakespeare, so far as I know, except for a clever performance some years ago of Oberon in "Midsummer Night's Dream."

How does Helpmann come out of the ordeal? He was, as one would expect, an intelligent, easily audible, adroit, and nimble Hamlet; but I could not discover in him any of those larger and deeper qualities, vocal, emotional, or imaginative, which make the Prince of Denmark "the observed of all observers," and the most discussed character in the whole of our national drama; nor could I feel other than dubious concerning the wisdom of putting on, for a West End run, an inexperienced tragedian, from whom thousands of young men and women have been and will be gathering their first impressions of Hamlet on the stage, but who cannot, from this production, obtain a true conception of the potential greatness and universality of the part as revealed by Forbes-Robertson and other actors of a past generation.

Mr. Tyrone Guthrie, who produced the play, kept the stage, in the main, blacked out, with limelights on the chief performers. The effect was often rich in color and contrast; but such a method is more suited to a tragedy by Kyd or Webster than to "Hamlet," which is an Elizabethan drama of revenge, lifted, by a noble idealism, high above the normal standards of its time.

Mr. Wolfit's production and performance, conceived and played upon much more conventional lines, is, to my mind, much to be preferred. Donald Wolfit is a well-graced actor; and one to whom we are much indebted for persevering, under great difficulties, in the presentation of our national drama. His Prince of Denmark, while not ranking with the best that I can remember, is a thoroughly earnest performance, particularly successful in two crucial test scenes—the play within the play, and the tense duologue with Queen Gertrude.

The "swear-on-my-sword" episode lost its due effect by being conceived in too sentimental and hysterical a vein, thus nullifying the innate manliness of the scene, and weakening the virile irony of such a line as, "Well said, old mole: canst work i' the earth so fast?" Much of Hamlet's dialogue needs to be spoken more resolutely, and much more naturally, than many modern actors suppore.

Miss Rosalind Iden's Ophelia was pleasantly "pretty," in the correct, and traditional manner, whereas Miss Pamela Brown, in Mr. Guthrie's production, played her mad scenes for realism, rather than for beauty—an innovation not, I think, to be commended. Miss Iden is a gifted actress, with a bright future. London playgoers are watching her work with much interest and enjoyment.

Russian Dancer From Oklahoma

Maria Tallchief, daughter of an American Indian, a featured dancer in the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, opening at the New York City Center April 9.

Spotlights on a Season

By Margaret Lloyd

The best place to watch the ballet from (when you are company and not a working scribe) is a central box in an opera house. Failing that, the dress circle below, or a front row in the balcony above.

Even from that vantage point of the élite, the box, "Étude," with its ineffectual choregraphy to music of Bach, is not a winning ballet. And the audiences that mostly filled the Opera House for the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo's Boston engagement did not respond to it as they did to the warm and human "Rodeo"—much as the latter has fallen from standard in casting.

One of the pleasures of a ballet season is seeing different dancers in the same role, or the same dancers handling the same role differently. Another is to find the promise in some and progress in others.

Like Dorothy Etheridge, for example, standing ready for her entrée in Étude—in perfect position, straight and keen as a small arrow ready to spring, a flicker of smile on her piquant little face. She for one looked more like a lovable angel than a planet. Her solo Rondo was smooth and clear.

Outstanding among the newcomers is Maria Tallchief, daughter of an American Indian, who also first made her presence felt in "Étude." At its second performance, on the one off-night of the season, box-officely speaking (which had some of the best dancing), she flung into her variation, the Badinerie, with all the radiance of the real dancer—standing still and composed before it, then quiet again, subdued. Put her down as an angel, too. But there were a number of planets in that production, and the leading male dancer in it, Nikita Talin, was one of them.

Tallchief showed promise in the Spanish style of "The Cuckolds' Fair," had a fine solo in "Ancient Russia." One can imagine her excelling later on in the dark-toned gypsy or dramatic Tudor role. She has in embryo the gift of expressive plastic movement.

Then again it is the stars (not planets) who vary. The extraordinary Danilova must indeed have been travel-weary the opening night. For at another performance of "The Red Poppy" she sat upright at the café table, was alert and aware in non-dancing moments, and seemed to dance more than she mimed—which was the reverse of the first time.

Or Franklin, of whom everything is expected, partnering Danilova in "The Nutcracker," his exuberance toned down to classical serenity. A fair-haired prince of princely bearing and behavior, he supported his ballerina valiantly and achieved his own variations with skill. He is not naturally a true danseur noble, but he has proved to himself and to others that he can carry off a classical role with distinction.

Franklin is a top ranking dancer and no doubt about it. But there are attainments still ahead of him, and pray there always will be. In his new role as the Cuckold in "The Cuckolds' Fair," with his dark wig and taut line, his energetic execution of Spanish steps, he was slightly reminiscent of Massine.

But in Massine's old role of the Hussar in "Beau Danube," the line slackened. He did not make his first entrance as impressive as he might have. Probably no one can successfully imitate the taut, electric figure of the Russian master in his best dancing days, when he captured his audience merely by standing still. But for this writer at least, and in this part, Massine is the model.

Of the four novelties presented on the road and in Boston, and soon to be seen at the City Center in New York, three are actually revivals, and the fourth, Nijinska's "Ancient Russia," is tantamount to one. The gorgeous décor of Gontcharova has been seen in "Bogatyri," the little story of battling warriors and captive maidens told a thousand times and the dances done almost as often. Furthermore the music, Tchaikovsky's First Piano Concerto, belongs in the concert hall, and there it should remain. Any relation between this music and dancing is not even coincidental.

The all-Spanish genre ballet, "The Cuckolds' Fair," by Pilar Lopez, was first produced in Madrid in 1933, by the Compania de Bailes Espagnoles. The score, by Gustavo Pittaluga, is full of Spanish themes and rhythms; the scenery and costumes by Joan Junyer full of Spanish flavor. The chief flaw to this observer is the approximation of Spanish dancing where the genuine article is required.

Of other dancers in the company, James Starbuck seems to have suffered no harm from his sojourn in "The Merry Widow," but rather to have become a livelier, more forceful dancer. Leon Danielian has flair, flight, but the finish is yet to come. Alexander Goudovitch, who used to do Fokine's little "Igrouchki" with Danilova, has blossomed out vigorously.

Nathalie Krassovska, always a gracious, attractive presence on the stage, sure of technique, lacks color and strong definition in her dancing. Anna Istomina (Audree Thomas of Vancouver) is beginning to stand out. Ruthanna Boris, whom Boston audiences were looking forward to seeing, was indisposed during the engagement.

At a Friday matinee, Irina Baronova, playing in the new musical, "Follow the Girls" (and Valentinoff with her), sat in one of the boxes. But few in the audience knew that one of the favorite "baby ballerinas" of earlier years was among them.

This is the second of two articles on the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo. The first appeared on March 18.

Religious Music to the Fore

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Devotional music for chorus and orchestra, with soloists for good measure, has had more than its ordinary place in New York's concert life of late and on last Tuesday those who welcome events that bring them the religious music of the masters actually had to choose between the Verdi Requiem Mass at the Metropolitan and the Bach B minor Mass at Carnegie Hall.

The Verdi Requiem was conducted by Bruno Walter as a benefit for the Red Cross. Chorus and orchestra were those of the opera company. The soloists—Zinka Milanov, Kerstin Thorborg, Charles Kullman and Nicola Moscona—came from the same organization. Though he had conducted the Verdi work many times abroad, this was Mr. Walter's first essayal of it in America. He stood where other Metropolitan conductors of the Requiem—Luigi Mancinelli, Arturo Toscanini, Giulio Setti and Tullio Serafin—have stood in performances of other years.

Mr. Walter's reading was a refined and affectionate one. If there was less of dramatic thrust than was felt when Mr. Toscanini held the baton, the musical essence of the Italian composer's vast fresco of the supplications of the Last Judgment was communicated with distinction and warm human appeal. The soloists all sang with fervor and considerable beauty of tone. Mme. Milanov's delivery of "Libera Me" was again of really memorable quality.

The Bach Mass, which has been given annually for 18 years by the Oratorio Society, was performed as a tribute to the memory of Albert Stoessel, who conducted it a year ago. Mr. Stoessel was the first to give the Mass without cuts in this city. Tuesday night's performance was led by Alfred Greenfield, his former associate.

Bruckner's Te Deum Laudamus, which Mr. Walter performed with the Philharmonic-Symphony and the Westminster Choir recently, meets German and Austrian requirements for devotional music. Still, with its use of a large orchestra, this, too, is music for the concert room and not the church. It has beauty, though some of it wanders. Eleanor Steber, Enid Szantho, Charles Kullman, and Nicola Moscona were the soloists, as they were also in Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. They sang well.

Without any thought of disparagement, a French biographer of Mozart referred to his church masses as "operas for the angels." This well describes the Great Mass in C, which we have had performed in Carnegie Hall by the Dessoff Choirs, the Princeton Chapel Choir and the orchestra of the National Orchestral Association. Though the work was left unfinished, so well did Alois Schmitt fill it out with music from earlier masses by Mozart that there is little concern today with his piecings and patchings. It is all first-rate Mozart. Paul Boepple conducted warmly, precisely and knowingly.

Though Schubert devoted much time to his unsuccessful stage ventures, he is not thought of as an opera composer. Yet the Mass in G, one of two composed when he was 18, is perhaps as "unchurchly" in its type of melody as the Verdi Requiem Mass. This is music of the concert room, and its basis is the German lied, which Schubert even then (in 1815) was finding peculiarly a province for his genius. "Der Erlkönig" and "Heidenröslein," two of his most loved songs, were written in the same year as this early mass by the young schoolmaster. If this is not a great work, it is a charmingly melodious one. With Jean Carlton, Earl Palmer, and Paul Matthen as soloists, the Dessoff Choirs and the National Orchestral Association gave it an agreeably direct and unostentatious performance. Ferdinand Schubert's gratuitous extensions of the original score, long retained in Austria, were happily discarded, and we heard the forthright original.

New Devotional Music

A Monthly Review

By Ruth Barrett Arno, A. A. G. O.

Sacred Solos

Christ My Refuge (O'er waiting harp-strings of the mind). Poem by Mary Baker Eddy. Music by Herbert James Wrightson. Grade IV. $.60. Keys: High in F—E to G. Medium in D—C sharp to E. Low in B flat—A to C. Published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. Alfred Pittman, Publishers' Agent, Boston. Carl Fischer, Inc., New York, Selling Agent.

Three settings from the pen of this scholarly writer have been received, and all are found worthwhile. From the melodic standpoint this one may catch the ear of the listener more directly than the others; also the introduction of broken chords as a harp effect carries an appeal. Simple in outline, lyric in approach.

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I Will Lift Up Mine Eyes Unto the Hills, by Gerry Erwin. New York: Broadcast Music, Inc. Grade IV. $.50. Key A flat—C to F sharp.

I Will Extol Thee, by Frank La Forge. New York: Carl Fischer. Grade IV. $.50. Key of B flat—E flat to F.

The God of Love My Shepherd Is, by William Stickles. New York: Chappell. Grade IV. $.50. Key A flat—E flat to F.

The texts of the first two solos are taken from Ps. 121 and Ps. 145, respectively.

Mr. Erwin presents a setting which is within easy grasp of both pianist and singer. The vocal line is smooth and pleasing. The accompaniment, while of supporting value, is secondary.

"I Will Extol Thee," by Mr. La Forge, has in the main a martial character. A quieter passage, supplying a minor touch, brings in the words, "The Lord is righteous in all His ways."

The Stickles piece has for its text a poem by G. Rawson (1876), based on Ps. 23. A short recitative, "The Lord abide with you" precedes. The composition is simply written, having an accompaniment free of unessentials.

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Piano Solos

Nocturne, by Isidor Philipp. Op. 90. Grade V. $.50.

Preludes Nos. II and III, by Dorothy M. Priesing. New York: G. Schirmer. Grade V. $.45 each.

Pastels for Piano, by Guy Maier. Philadelphia: Presser. Grade III. $.75.

These first three items are on the modern side, each of a high standard.

Mr. Philipp gives useful helps for the performer, in careful fingering and in explicit editing. "Nocturne" has plaintive, poetic charm of melody and gentleness of rhythm.

Preludes Nos. II and III are from a series of three. They may be used conjunctively to advantage, being well contrasted. The first has an Agitato movement, with dynamic chordal effects; while the second is primarily quiet, with sustained legato accompaniment.

The collection from Presser Company has a twofold purpose. Mr. Maier calls them "tone and relaxation studies." But to studies are added many beautiful classic items, such as arrangements of songs by Franz, Schubert, and Brahms. Also, Bach and Mozart are represented. The book is extremely simple and is well edited.

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Organ Solos

Three Preludes, by Frederick C. Schreiber. New York: G. Schirmer. Grade V. $.75.

Belgian Mother's Song, transcribed and arranged by Charles M. Courboin. New York: H. W. Gray. Grade IV. $.75.

Mr. Schreiber's contrapuntal writing is commendable, and he employs it to a considerable extent in his first prelude. Dramatic contrasts are created in the second with a telling Phrygrian Chorale as the conclusion. If these three preludes should be played consecutively, a calm, gentle finish would be provided by No. III, Molto Adagio. The first two of the pieces will no doubt sound best on a large instrument.

Mr. Courboin's arrangement of a Flemish folk song from Peter Benoit (1834-1901) has a melody of much charm. The accompaniment has broken chords throughout, best played on the harp, along with a soft pedal bass. It should be especially effective where harp and chimes are available.

National Academy Annual

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

The one hundred and eighteenth annual National Academy exhibition now on view at the galleries in Fifth Avenue upholds traditions long established in American art. No other large show in New York this season has equalled it in the scope and consistency of its presentation of conservative art. It has overridden with the strength of its convictions and the loyalty of its members the many difficulties caused by war. Paintings and sculpture by academicians, associates and non-members fill 10 galleries.

Paintings appear in relation to sculpture exhibits better than three to one. They represent an objective world, clearly viewed and well translated. The pictures reveal how closely the academician adheres to nature, how unselfconscious he is in painting, and how true to life he intends his work to be. Without forcing the note of originality, he is content to paint as his training generally dictates, intelligently and honestly.

It is remarkable that many of the participating non-members, including a good proportion of new exhibitors, subscribe to these familiar attributes of conservatism.

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Much less now than formerly does the Academy countenance pretentious feats in technical showmanship. Mere gaudy space-filling, so often associated with the salon picture, is on the decline. There is increased recognition of the vitally real and significantly native document, which adduces from indigenous materials a valid esthetic substance and character. In subtle directions the Academy has begun to grow and to keep pace with the times. The exhibition discloses this new freedom, while maintaining its integrity in relation to discipline.

Of the 13 prize-winning exhibits two call for special mention, the Altman award winners. "The Lineman," by Ivan L. Albright, a much publicized contemporary, took the prize for figure painting. While this subject of a workaday type is in no way as exceptional as much of the work this artist has produced, it is honest in treatment and contains a streak of originality which the Academy couragecusly recognized.

The other Altman picture, Carl Gaertner's "River at Wilson's Mill," is a nicely economical landscape. Its color harmony is fresh and its brushwork is agreeably deft and skillful. Otherwise it is no more distinguished than a number of other really good landscapes of which the exhibition boasts.

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Jon Corbino's "The Family" is a distinguished exhibit which took the Saltus Medal. Notable for fluency of drawing and brushwork, it is not strictly in the academic tradition, although it more than fulfills the requirements of accomplished form and color and intricately developed composition. A half idyllic feminine note is stressed in four young women and a baby.

Douglas Gorsline's "My Better Half," showing a young woman in front of a theater, is distinctly contemporary. The figure's immobility and soundness of drawing recall a style popularly known here through the teaching of Kenneth Hayes Miller.

Another prize-winner is Carrol Tyson's "Somes Sound," a luminous, well formed picture of coastal hills and blue water compounded of short, decisive brushstrokes. The effect is impressionistic and substantial.

A regrettable feature is the weakness of the sculpture. For though there are numerous good portrait heads, there is little else to show vital exercise of ideas and ambitions in the medium. Perhaps the exigencies of the times are to blame, for sculpture is arduous and costly.

Dublin Theater Guild

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

The Dublin Theater Guild, founded a year ago, is designed to take advantage of the conditions created in this country by the war, which shut off from us those English touring companies on which our commercial houses chiefly depended for their program.

It is sponsored by Rutherford Mayne, who was long associated with the Ulster Literary Theater, and is the author of many successful plays; by May Carey, who made frequent appearances with the Gate Theater Productions and has also managed and produced her own companies, and by Lawrence Elyon, an actor of considerable experience.

The initial offering of their current season, shown at the Gaiety, "Lottie Dundas," was an unfortunate selection. Before the first act ends, one knows exactly what is going to happen and is impatient to have it happen.

But the Guild has scored with "The Flashing Stream." In September, 1939, this play, with the London cast, was to have opened the Gaiety's season. But war intervened, and we have waited nearly five years to see it. With one exception, the cast was Irish. The only Englishman was Stanley Illsley, who gave an excellent study of the inventor who was disturbed by the presence of his woman assistant.

OPA Appeals to All Citizens To Stamp Out 'Black Markets'

Continued from Page 1

counterfeit and stolen ration coupons.

"Ration stamps are ideal bootleg currency," Mr. Bowles has admitted. "A packet the size of a large book sells for $8,000. A man can carry as much pay-cargo in a satchel as the gangs that flourished during prohibition could transport in several trucks."

He estimates that at the present time, at least 1,500,000 gallons of gasoline are daily spilling into the "black market" because of counterfeit coupons alone, and another 1,000,000 being lost through stolen coupons and sales of legitimate coupons.

One reason that the OPA has not been able to fully cope with "black markets" is the small size of its enforcement staff. Congress has never furnished the full number of enforcement agents asked by OPA. Today it has less than one paid enforcement agent for each county. The total staff, Mr. Bowles has pointed out, is smaller than the New York City police force.

OPA Starts Action

Within the limited facilities available, OPA has taken several steps within the last few weeks to stamp out the gasoline "black market."

It has made R off-highway coupons invalid at city filling stations, thus confining these coupons to the use for which they are issued—farm and construction machinery and other nonhighway equipment. This was done after it was discovered that a considerable number of R coupons were being spent at metropolitan service stations that in normal times sell practically no off-highway gasoline.

OPA has set up central issuance centers for ration coupons in large cities, thus withdrawing rationing currency to a central spot where it can be policed by armed guards 24 hours a day. Enormous thefts of coupons have occurred in some cities and racketeers have been reported even stealing official Government paper on which to print counterfeit coupons.

Serially numbered strip coupons have been substituted for the old TT truck coupons, which were found to be riddled with counterfeit coupons. Since March 1, all new B and C coupons are also serially numbered.

Motorists are being checked to see that they have endorsed all their gasoline coupons with their license number to help OPA in identifying the people responsible for "black market" leaks.

System Outlined

To replenish his supply of gasoline, a gasoline retailer turns over to his supplier coupons equal in value to the gasoline he has sold. These coupons, pasted on gummed sheets, 50 to a sheet, and identified with the dealer's name and address of the filling station are deposted by the supplier in the bank that carries his ration bank account.

OPA inspectors go over the coupon sheets in the ration banks, and with the help of ultra-violet lamps and their special knowledge of the appearance of the counterfeits they screen out false coupons from the genuine.

If the coupon in question does not correspond to any known type, he sends as many examples of it as he can get to Washington. Here it is examined by the Government Printing Office and subjected to further tests that prove beyond all doubt whether it is genuine or counterfeit.

Meanwhile, the district office that discovered it is checking the indorsement on the coupon with the state motor vehicle registration. This indorsement is his clue to the person who bought the counterfeit and exchanged it for gasoline. If the indorsement turns out to be genuine it leads straight to a motorist who chiseled a little extra gas by buying coupons from a bartender, a fellow worker, a casual acquaintance.

Watch Stations

If—as more often happens—the endorsement turns out to be a nonexistent number or the number of someone who never bought gasoline at that station, the finger is pointed straight at the filling station operator. When whole sheets of counterfeit coupons are found coming from his station—when half the coupons he turns in bear forged endorsements—it becomes obvious that he has been selling gasoline without collecting ration stamps in exchange, and buying coupons wholesale from the "black market" to cover his "black market" gasoline sales.

Faced with this evidence, the dealer is usually willing to tell where he bought the coupons. Then the investigator shifts his attention to the peddler—the lowest rank in the counterfeiter's marketing organization. From him the trail leads to the wholesaler and finally to the source of the fake currency itself.

All this sounds as if "black markets" were the fault of organized racketeers, but the individual motorist plays his part too.

"So long as a great many people believe that the gasoline situation is not serious and that only suckers do without, our OPA ration boards will continue to be talked into over-issuance and our service station operators will continue to be under a terrific pressure to 'be a good egg,' says Mr. Houston.

"Getting along on one third less gasoline than we would like to use is a serious challenge to each of us. And we have no reason to think it will pass over if we just look the other way."

Approval of Liberty Ships By Truman Group Is Partial

Continued from Page 1

the Atlantic, have been reduced somewhat, and a shift to production of the costlier, safer, and faster vessels is thus permitted.

Reason No. 3 is that the Liberty ship, despite a good safety record for those recently produced, is under some popular suspicion and probably would not be well-accepted as a chief carrier of United States troops to foreign shores.

Causes of Failures

This in spite of the fact cited by Edgar Kaiser of the Kaiser shipyards that Liberty ships are 12th on the list of ships of all types in the percentage of failures.

Mr. Kaiser, in the hearings at Seattle, Wash., listed causes of Liberty-ship failures and fractures in order of their importance as design, materials, welding, stresses of construction, temperature changes in water operation of the vessels, and enemy action.

In San Francisco Clay Bedford, chief of the Kaiser (or Permanente) shipyards at Richmond, Calif., was a leading witness before the Committee. He, like Edgar Kaiser, eldest son of Henry J. Kaiser, told the Committee that failures in Liberty ships built since mid-1943 have been rare.

New methods, design changes, less pressure for utmost production have had an effect, both indicated.

Mr. Bedford's Richmond yards, although one of the leading producers of Liberty ships and one of the fastest, have had fewest failures or fractures in ships produced since July, 1943.

Asked if he could give a reason for his plant's good record in this respect, Mr. Bedford said he believed it was because the Richmond yards use larger subassemblies than are used elsewhere. This means the vast prefabricated parts of the Richmond Liberty ships, which are placed in position in the shipways by mighty cranes, comprise a larger part of the ship.

The inference is that the fewer the parts the fewer the points of strain.

A change in welding sequences has had an effect for betterment, Mr. Bedford said.

Some inspectors were critical, charging that wrong practices in shipbuilding were concealed and continued through a "muzzling" of protests.

Welded ships, it was generally agreed, are more subject to fracture than riveted ships.

Committee Members

Other members of the Truman Committee on tour of West Coast shipbuilding centers are Senators Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico, Mon C. Wallgren (D) of Washington, Harley M. Kilgore (D) of West Virginia, Homer Ferguson (R) of Michigan. With them "as a spectator" is Senator Samuel Jackson (D) of Indiana.

All of these, plus Senator Truman as master of ceremonies, appeared before 1,000 members of the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco between sessions of their investigation. Senator Truman termed the meeting "a modern miracle" in that six senators made speeches all within 40 minutes.

The Committee's formal findings will be given in a comprehensive report to the Senate later. Observers at the hearings on this coast do not expect that report to deal harshly either with the Liberty ships or those who have built and operated them.

Business Service Is Staffed by Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 1—A public relations service, geared to "the woman's angle" and staffed by women versed in knowledge of businesses in which women have proved their success, was opened here this week.

The two partners in the service are Miss Sally Woodward, Vice-President of the Advertising Federation of America, who was formerly Director of Consumer and Educational Relations for General Mills, Inc., in Minneapolis; and Miss Mabel G. Flanley, President of the Advertising Women of New York, Inc., and last year member of the executive staff of the Institute of Public Relations.

Both women are members of the Women's Advisory Group of the War Advertising Council. Last fall they, with eight others, were elected by the War Production Board to organize women's participation in the general salvage program.

Established Union Majority Recognized

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—The National War Labor Board deplored March 28 a "growing tendency" of employers, particularly in the Chicago area, to question the majority status of a union each time a contract comes up for renewal, and said management as well as the unions is expected to waive certain rights in wartime.

In a case involving the Chicago Transformer Corporation and the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Electrical and Machine Workers, the Board laid down the principle that it will continue to recognize an established bargaining agency in the absence of compelling evidence of a change of circumstances. Industry members dissented.

The union was certified by the National Labor Relations Board in September, 1942, and a contract was negotiated. When the union sought a renewal last August, the company questioned the union's majority status.

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Willkie Invades Nebraska With Stassen Primary Foe

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LINCOLN, Neb., April 1—Wendell L. Willkie today carried his quest for the Republican Presidential nomination into new political territory and here in Nebraska came up against his first head-on contest with Minnesota's thrice-elected Governor, Lieut. Commander Harold E. Stassen.

Mr. Willkie's and Commander Stassen's names alone are entered in the preference primary and the outcome on April 11 will constitute more than a postscript to the Wisconsin vote on April 4. It will indicate clearly whether the send-off Wisconsin verdict, the first openly contested primary of 1944, is a significant weather vane of the national trend.

It will determine decisively whether Commander Stassen can gather any appreciable strength outside Minnesota and, therefore, whether his present campaign is anything more than a warm-up for 1948.

Nebraska voters are being called upon not only to register their choice between Mr. Willkie and Commander Stassen, but also to choose between two slates of delegates, one pledged to carry out the decision of the primary, the other uncommitted.

The issue on this point appears to be whether this State's 15 delegates to the Chicago convention shall be governed by the sentiment of the rank and file of Republican voters or whether they shall be controlled by the Republican organization leaders.

Mr. Willkie begins today to make this one of the central issues of his Nebraska campaign, and his major contention is that too much is at stake in the oncoming election for the Republican Party to attempt to impose a hand-picked, back-stage-managed nominee on the country or to accept any candidate who has been unwilling or unavailable to declare fully and frankly where he stands on every essential question of domestic and international policy.

But despite the vigorous campaign he is waging here, Mr. Willkie's own prospects are in grave doubt. They are in doubt in Nebraska partly because they are exceedingly uncertain in Wisconsin where, despite his strenuous nonstop 13-day drive, traveling 1,500 miles, mostly by automobile, visiting 22 cities and delivering fully 40 speeches, he is by no means sure of the result.

The fact is that the most experienced and informed Wisconsin correspondents can offer their visiting colleagues no solid counsel on what is going to happen April 4, and when the politicians are not talking wishful nonsense they are making no fancy predictions for Mr. Willkie or for any of the other three candidates, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Commander Stassen, and Gen. Douglas MacArthur, the absent but visible aspirants for the Chicago nomination.

Mr. Willkie has achieved much in his Wisconsin tour; he may well not have achieved enough. The most tenable estimate of his position in Wisconsin, as he now goes on into Nebraska, is this: The contest seems unquestionably to have narrowed down to the two leading national contenders for the nomination, Governor Dewey, who took the Wisconsin delegates unanimously four years ago, and Mr. Willkie.

Commander Stassen and General MacArthur look like also-rans.

Mr. Willkie has made continuous and mounting inroads upon the manifest Dewey support throughout the State. His campaign has gathered momentum daily, has attracted constantly larger audiences, and has stimulated a number of indifferent local Republican leaders to take a more friendly attitude.

But if the crowds have been larger—in Milwaukee he attracted five times as many persons to the mammoth municipal auditorium as did Mr. Dewey in 1940—they have been undemonstrative. They came to listen but not to prove that they were for Mr. Willkie. They were open-minded, but the decision they reached was not shouted and could not be assayed by any of the usual political tests. Perhaps this is a token of the wartime political sobriety of the American people.

Mr. Willkie must do more than just win. If he just wins, he will lose. He must win decisively not merely a few of the 24 delegates, but most of them, if his prospects are to be buoyed to the top.

If the absent, silent, nondeclared candidacy of Governor Dewey can take half the delegates right from in under the present-in-person, articulate, openly declared candidacy of Mr. Willkie, Mr. Dewey's cause will seem irresistible.

Landon Heads Kansas Delegation

By the Associated Press

Topeka, Kan., April 1

Kansas Republicans rounded out their 19-member uninstructed delegation to the national convention yesterday with selection of seven Delegates-at-Large headed by former Governor Alf M. Landon, 1936 presidential nominee.

Mr. Landon has indicated that he favors Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York as the 1944 choice, but he avoided mentioning any names in an address calling for a nominee able to work with Congress and "end the confusion of red-tape, bureau-made laws."

Iowa G. O. P. Neutral

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 1 (AP)—Iowa Republicans in state convention yesterday voted to send an uninstructed delegation to the national convention which opens June 26, in Chicago.

The 23 delegates—two from each congressional district and seven from the State at large—were elected unanimously by voice vote, after the convention had approved the Resolutions Committee's recommendation that "we offer no instructions to our delegates to the National Republican Convention."

Dewey Bars Listing

PORTLAND, Ore., April 1 (AP)—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York again has demanded that his name not be entered in the Oregon Republican primary as a candidate for President, his backers here said yesterday.

Frank S. Senn, chairman of a volunteer Dewey-for-President group, said Mr. Dewey reiterated by telephone and telegraph he is not a candidate and declared that a Dewey-Willkie ballot fight in Oregon would only create disunity within the party.

Mr. Senn said Mr. Dewey has been "pretty insistent" that petitions to place his name on the Oregon ballot be scratched, but that "a lot of people want to file him" and a final decision has not been made.

Britain Sealed Against Leaks Of Information

LONDON, April 1 (AP)—The approach of the western invasion D-day finds the British Isles locked up tighter than a pair of button shoes—both inside and out—to prevent the leakage of information to the enemy.

The most drastic of a series of security steps became effective today. Visitors were excluded from a restricted area 10 miles deep and more than 700 miles long on the southern and eastern coast of England facing the Nazi-occupied continent.

This was just one of recent controls clamped on by the United States and Britain to guard against any breakdown in launching the Western Front invasion, but it was emphasized that the measures do not indicate that the attack is imminent.

Travel between England and Ireland was suspended some time ago and rumors persist that the ban would be extended to halt trips between Northern Ireland and neutral Eire.

United States authorities have imposed a 100 per cent censorship on the news of convoy arrivals in the European theater of operations.

Inside England they are discouraging excessively long furloughs.

Some commanders keep troops within 20 miles of base and for both travel and billeting reasons soldiers are urged to spend their spare time somewhere else than London.

Train cancelations in Britain for some time were announced 24 to 48 hours in advance, but this practice now has been discontinued "for operational reasons." Travelers thus face the prospect of being stranded when communications lines are cleared for troops and war material.

As a further means of preventing the leakage of information the British have banned air mail to all neutral countries.

The steadily tightening regulations in Britain are reflected plainly in heavy enemy activity on the other side of the Channel. The Germans there are said to have flooded coastal areas in the Netherlands and to be increasing the shifting of civilians inland.

Churchill Clambers Around Tank Unit

By the Associated Press

Somewhere in England

April 1

Prime Minister Winston Churchill dashed through an inspection of this elite armored outfit yesterday, clambering into tanks and aggressively poking about amid the armor assembled here.

With his famous square hat jammed firmly on his head, and his manner determined, he spoke to the famous troop units in terms of challenge and faith.

He radiated confidence and pride in his recent victory in the House of Commons and seemed particularly cheerful over the tanks in this outfit—some new British types and some American Shermans.

Prices and Your Purse: Nation Faces Glut of Eggs

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, April 1

The nation is faced with a spring glut of eggs. Such a good job are the record number of hens doing that drying plants cannot take care of all the surplus. There will be no requests to parents to cut down on youngsters' Easter eggs this year. By Easter, the War Food Administration may even be putting on a "Buy an extra dozen eggs a week" campaign.

Chicken?

Chickens dinners, on the other hand, are going to be a rare occurrence, especially along the Eastern Seaboard where poultrymen say OPA ceilings are too low.

Calendar Note

Scratch May 20 off your calendar, if you marked it as the date when your present food stamps would expire. They will remain valid indefinitely, just like tokens. You will be given plenty of advance notice if it is found necessary to retire any food stamps, just as you will be with your shoe and sugar stamps.

Sentiment Victory

Sentiment won a victory over the cold, hard facts of the rubber shortage when the Office of Defense Transportation announced that florists will be allowed to make four retail deliveries by motor vehicle to your house in the week preceding Easter Sunday.

Generally, only one such delivery can be made in a week.

Good News

If your points don't go far enough, remember that April 2 through April 29 you can buy all kinds of frozen fruits and vegetables ration-free. It's especially good news for families that have their own cold-storage lockers where they can keep such goods until needed.

Clothing Problem

Quality deterioration of clothing is the one big thing housewives would like the OPA to do something about right quickly, consumer spokesmen told the Senate Committee considering extension of OPA.

They presented figures from R. H. Folger, President of the W. T. Grant Company showing that to get a blouse equivalent in quality to one that used to sell for 59 cents you now have to pay $1.29.

The present $1.98 cotton dress is the equivalent of the former 59-cent dress with about 10 cents worth of styling added.

The present $7.98 rayon dress is no better than the former $4.98 one.

Coal Tip

Now is the time to buy your next winter's coal—even though WPB has decided against coupon rationing. You'll be helping out the transportation situation if you buy now. The same goes for next winter's wood.

Wrapping Paper

If your storekeeper won't wrap all your packages don't kick. Production of ordinary bag and wrapping paper, the kind used by civilians, is now about 50 per cent below the 1942 level.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Arsenic and Old Lace," by Joseph Kesserling. Starring Bela Lugosi. 8:30. (Last day.)
Plymouth—"Chicken Every Sunday," by Julius and Philip Epstein. 8:30. (Last day.)
Shubert—"Allah Be Praised." Featuring Patricia Morison, John Hoysradt, Mary Jane Walsh. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Boston Opera House—"Follow the Girls," new musical comedy by Guy Bolton and Eddie Davis. Starring Gertrude Niesen, Frank Parker and Irina Baronova. 8:30. (Last day.)
Wilbur—"Pretty Little Parlor," new play by Claiborne Foster. Featuring Stella Adler and Sidney Blackmer. Presented by John Moses and Ralph Bellamy. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

Peabody Playhouse—"Patience," Gilbert and Sullivan opera, presented by the Elizabeth Peabody House Operetta Company. 8:30.
New England Mutual Hall—"The Tidings Brought to Mary," by Paul Claudel. Presented by the Boston Tributary Theater. 8:30.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—All Chopin program by Boris Goldovsky, pianist. 2.

Music

Tomorrow

Jordan Hall—Concert of Easter music by the Trapp family singers. 3:30.
The First Church in Boston, Corner Berkeley and Marlborough Streets—"The Requiem," by Johannes Brahms, sung by the combined choirs of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul and First Church in Boston. 4:30.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—All Chopin program by Boris Goldovsky, pianist. 2.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Riding High," Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell, Victor Moore. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen. 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.
Fenway—"Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 11:40 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:30. "Casanova in Burlesque," Joe E. Brown, June Havoc. 1:25, 4:40, 7:55.
Keith Memorial—"Jane Eyre," Orson Welles, Joan Fontaine. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. "Hi, Good Looking," Harriet Hilliard. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:30.
Kenmore—"Hostages," Paul Lucas, Louise Rainer. 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:50. "Crazy House," Olsen and Johnson. 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.
Majestic—"Ball of Fire," Barbara Stanwyck, Gary Cooper. 11:22 a. m., 2:50, 6:18, 9:45. "Nothing Sacred," Fredric March, Monte Woolley. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:48, 8:15.
Metropolitan—"Desert Song," Dennis Morgan. 10 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:40. "Rosie the Riveter," Jane Frazee, Frank Albertson. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8:05.
Modern—"Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowell. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Bar 20," William Boyd. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.
Orpheum—"Cover Girl," Rita Hayworth, Gene Kelly. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10.
Paramount—"Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:35. "Casanova in Burlesque," Joe E. Brown, June Havoc. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:20.
RKO-Boston—"Higher and Higher," Frank Sinatra, Michele Morgan. 9:21, 11:55 a. m., 2:29, 5:03, 7:37, 10:11. Stage Show 10:57 a. m., 1:30, 4:05, 6:39, 9:13.
Stedman—"Flaco Kid," James Carney, Margaret Lindsay. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "Uncensored," Eric Portman, Phyllis Calvert. 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:20.
State—"Cover Girl," Rita Hayworth, Gene Kelly. 11:45 a. m., 2:20, 4:50, 7:25, 10:10.
South Station Theater—"The Labor Front . . . Ours Included," "Task Force," "No News Is Good News," "Passing Parade," "A Polo Phony," "First Release National and War News," cartoons, newsreels.
Telepix—"The Coast Guard," "Sheep Raising," "Y . . . -Mail," "Daffy Duck," "Unusual Occupations," "Fort Dix," "The American Farmer," "Benchley," "9th U. S. Air Force," "Digest of World News," Cartoons. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.
Uptown—"Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. 1:50, 5:40, 9:25. "The Heat's On," Mae West. 12:30, 4:15, 8.
Washington Street Olympia—"Frisco Kid," James Cagney. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:50. "Uncensored," Margaret Lindsay, Eric Portman. 9:05, 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall, Edmund Gwenn. "Gildersleeve on Broadway," Harold Peary. Continuous 1:45-11.
Allston: "Woman of the Town," Albert Dekker, Claire Trevor. "Crazy House," Olsen and Johnson. 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. "Swingtime Johnny," Andrews Sisters.
Regent: "There's Something About a Soldier," Evelyn Keyes, Tom Neal. "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore.
BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Thousands Cheer," Kathryn Grayson. "Leopard Man," Dennis O'Keefe, Margo. 6:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "North Star," Walter Huston. "Government Girl," Olivia de Havilland. 1:30, 8.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "What a Woman," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. "Find the Blackmailer," Faye Emerson. Continuous 2-11.
Coolidge Corner: "The Phantom Lady," Franchot Tone, Ella Raines. "Larceny with Music," Allan Jones, Kitty Carlisle.
Cleveland Circle: "What a Woman," Rosalind Russell, Brian Ahern. "The North Star," Walter Huston, Ann Baxter. Continuous 2-11.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall. "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon. Continuous 1-11.
Harvard: "Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2, 8.
University: "Riding High," Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell. 3, 6:15, 9:45. "Jeannie," Barbara Mullen. 1:30, 4:40, 8:05.
DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Swingtime Johnny," Andrews Sisters. "Whispering Footsteps," John Hubbard, Rita Quigley.
Codman Square: "Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon. Continuous from 1:40.
Franklin: "Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon. Continuous from 1:45.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. 3:05, 6:15, 9:15. "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen. 2, 5, 8:10.
Park: "Fired Wife," Robert Paige. "Corvette K-225," Randolph Scott.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "North Star," Walter Huston, Ann Baxter. "Where Are Your Children?" Jackie Cooper. Continuous from 1:30.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "North Star," Anne Baxter, Walter Huston. "Government Girl," Olivia De Havilland, Susan Tufts.
LEXINGTON — Lexington: "What a Woman," Rosalind Russell. 2:30, 8:15. "Swing Out the Blues," Bob Haymes. 4, 9:45.
MALDEN—Granada: "Beautiful But Broke," Joan Davis, Jane Frazee. 1:48, 4:58, 8:08. "Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall, Edmund Gwenn. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30.
Mystic: "Sing a Jingle," Allan Jones, June Vincent. 2:15, 5:30, 8:25. "Phantom Lady," Franchot Tone, Alan Curtis. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35.
Strand: "The Lodger," Merle Oberon, George Sanders. 3:20, 6:30, 9:30. "Swingime Johnny," Andrews Sisters, Harriet Hilliard. 2:15, 5:25, 8:25.
Orpheum: "Leather Burners," William Boyd. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "True to Life," Mary Martin, Franchot Tone. 3:15, 6:15, 9:15.
Maplewood: "South of the Border," Gene Autry, Gene Autry. 2:12, 5:18, 8:18. "Son of Dracula," Louise Allbritton, Lon Chaney. 3:28, 6:31, 9:34.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall, Edmund Gwenn. "Swingtime Johnny," Andrews Sisters. Continuous 12:30-11.
MEDFORD—Medford: "Riding High," Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell. "Find the Blackmailer," Faye Emerson. 1:45, 7:45.
Fellsway: "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. "Larceny with Music."
MELROSE—Melrose: "Riding High," Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell. "Find the Blackmailer," Faye Emerson.
NATICK—Colonial: "Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. "Swingtime Johnny," Andrews Sisters, Harriet Hilliard. 1:45, 7:45.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Riding High," Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell. "Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward.
NEWTON — Paramount: "The Lodger," Merle Oberon. "Swingtime Johnny," Andrews Sisters, Harriet Hilliard. 1:30, 8.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Cowboy Canteen," Jane Frazee. "Tiger Fangs," 2, 8.
Strand: "His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin, Pat O'Brien. "Weekend Pass," Martha O'Driscoll. 2, 8.
SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda. "Border Patrol," William Boyd.
Central: "Is Everybody Happy? Ted Lewis, Nan Wynn. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House."
Strand: "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern, James Craig. "Alaska Highway," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. "She's for Me," David Bruce. 1:48. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Leather Burners," Hopalong Cassidy. 2:09, 7:34. "The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda. 3:12, 8:37.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall, Donald Crisp. "Gildersleeve on Broadway," Harold Peary, Billie Burke. Continuous 2-11.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. Falcon in Danger."
Coolidge: "Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. "Gangway for Tomorrow," Margo, Robert Ryan.
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "What a Woman," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. "Riding High," Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell, Victor Moore.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Riding High," Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell. "Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. "The Cross of Lorraine," Pierre Aumont, Gene Kelly.

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FIRST WEEK	SECOND WEEK
April 24 "The Mikado"	April 30 (Mat. and Eve.) "The Mikado"
April 25 "The Mikado"	May 1 "The Gondoliers"
April 26 (Mat. and Eve.) "Trial by Jury" & "Pinafore"	May 2 "The Gondoliers"
	May 3 (Mat. and Eve.) "The Mikado"
April 27 "Trial by Jury" & "Pinafore"	May 4 "The Mikado"
April 28 "Cox and Box" and "The Pirates of Penzance"	May 5 "Iolanthe"
	May 6 (Mat.) "Iolanthe" (Eve.) "The Mikado"
April 29 (Mat. and Eve.) "Cox and Box" & "Pirates of Penzance"	May 7 (Mat. and Eve.) "Ruddigore"

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THE COAST GUARD
9th U. S. Air Forces Sheep Raising
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CAPITOL 1:45 AND 8:00 LATEST NEWS
"LASSIE COME HOME"
"Gildersleeve on Broadway"

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Franchot Tone-E. Raines "Phantom Lady"
Allan Jones—K. Carlisle "Larceny with Music"
BROOKLINE VILLAGE Continuous 2-11 P. M.
R. Russell-B. Ahern "What a Woman"
"Find the Blackmailer"

CLEVELAND CIRCLE Lon. 4040 Mat. 1:45 Eve. 7:45
ROSALIND RUSSELL
"WHAT A WOMAN"
WALTER HUSTON ANNE BAXTER
"NORTH STAR"

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Olivia De Havilland and Sonny Tufts in "GOVERNMENT GIRL"

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Book and Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2d
Directed by ROUBEN MAMOULIAN
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ST. JAMES Thea., W. 44th Street, LA. 4-4664
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The Home Forum

Your Heritage of Joy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY people are afraid to express joy lest they be judged indifferent to the sufferings of mankind. To them joy is synonymous with jollity, merriment, levity, or jubilation. But is not the basis of true joy a spiritual consciousness of God's ever-available love, strength, protection, and sustenance?

In Christian Science, true joy is spiritual, a divine heritage, possessed and prized by everyone who rejoices in the consciousness of God's ever-present love and care. To be joyous is to know the indestructibility of life, of God's universe, and man as God's image and likeness. To know man's true identity as the perfect reflection of divine Mind is to be joyous.

Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 242), "Denial of the claims of matter is a great step towards the joys of Spirit, towards human freedom and the final triumph over the body." What is the claim of matter? Everything that can be classified as mortal error, opposed to immortal Truth—hatred, envy, doubt, cynicism, pessimism, fear, discouragement, lust, and other comparable destructive qualities of mortal mind that result in pain, sickness, war, and death.

* * *

What is the quickest and the surest way to deny the claim of matter? To love God with one's whole heart, which means to serve Him with one's whole heart. A consciousness that trusts God implicitly, that is flooded with love for God, is armored constantly against the aggressiveness of erroneous thinking, for negative thoughts have no place in divine Mind and can, therefore, find no lodgment in perfect man, the reflection of divine Mind.

During the so-called depression years and the early months of the present war the writer became well acquainted with many business leaders. Some were spiritually joyous, and in others true joy had never found expression. The latter had cultivated a form of negative thinking that stunted within them the power to express courage, hope, or cheer. People working for them became easily disheartened, and the public, in turn, meeting these people, became disgruntled and frequently withdrew its patronage.

On the other hand, the leaders who possessed spiritual joy emanated courage and cheer. They knew that true business is not the trading of goods for dollars. They evidently understood, moreover, that a government based on the fundamental principles of liberty and justice could not suffer from depression or decadence. Institutions headed by these leaders prospered and reflected throughout their rank and file the essence of joy and brotherly love.

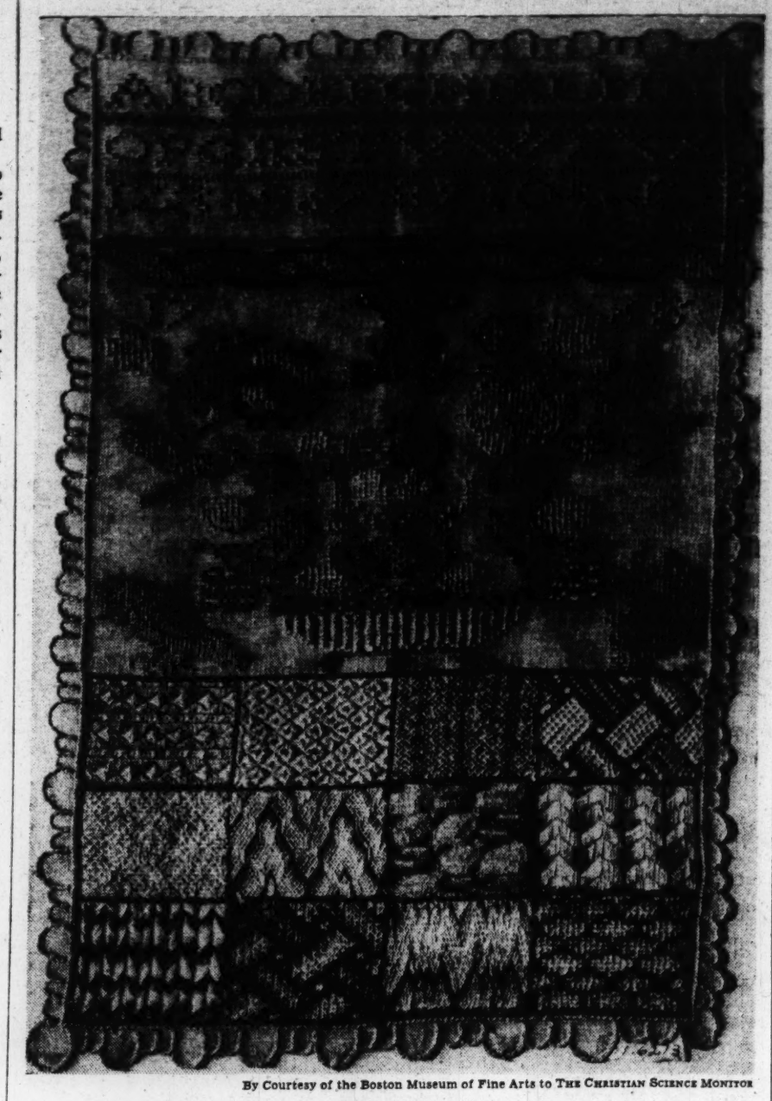
* * *

How comforting it is to look upon the face of a spiritually joyous person. In his presence is a sense of peace and strength. His joy protects him from the erroneous thinking of those around him. It is obvious that spiritual joy has healing power, since it emanates from the consciousness of God's love and protection. The expression of true joy blesses all upon whom our thoughts rest, for joyous thinking is the antithesis of limited, fear-filled mortal thought.

Jesus was joyous. He said to his disciples gathered about him at the last supper, "These things have I spoken unto you, that my joy might remain in you, and that your joy might be full" (John 15:11). How could he be joyous, knowing that he was about to be betrayed into the hands of his enemies? He was joyous because he knew his sonship with God, a relationship which mortal man could not alter or destroy. He knew that man abides in God's love, indestructible and everlasting Life.

The Master said (John 16:22), "Your joy no man taketh from you." This promise surely means that neither the words nor acts of others need ever cause us sorrow or suffering. Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 76): "The sinless joy,—the perfect harmony and immortality of Life, possessing unlimited divine beauty and goodness without a single bodily pleasure or pain,—constitutes the only veritable, indestructible man, whose being is spiritual." This spiritual joyousness no mortal man can take away from us. We cannot praise God without joy; we cannot thank Him for our blessings without joy. Joy is our divine heritage this very hour.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]



By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A SAMPLER FROM SOUTH GERMANY

THERE IS A group of samplers in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts which bear many features of resemblance to specimens of the Bavarian National Museum in Munich. They have been classified, recently, as of South German origin. They show features of special distinction, though unfortunately they do not include in the embroidered pattern, as English and American samplers often do, the name, age and town of residence of the needlewoman.

The South German samplers are wrought on sheer, fine linen, with the colors both warm and harmonious. The decorative elements vary, including fruits, flowers, birds in more or less symmetrical disposition. In bands across the top are alphabets and numerals, and in the center is a monogram under a crown. The South German samplers are notable for panels of all-over embroidered rectangles, little samples of solid, stitched motives applicable to upholstery, ornaments of ecclesiastical garments, book covers, ornate boxes. The stitching of the pattern is in cross stitch, or tent stitch.

D. A.

Freude, euer Erbe

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

VIELE Leute wagen nicht, Freude auszudrücken aus Furcht, für gleichgültig gegen die Leiden der Menschheit gehalten zu werden. Für sie ist Freude gleichbedeutend mit Lustigkeit, Fröhlichkeit, Leichtfertigkeit und Frohlocken. Ist aber die Grundlage wahrer Freude nicht das geistige Bewußtsein der immer zur Verfügung stehenden Liebe, Stärke, Beschützung und Versorgung Gottes?

In der Christlichen Wissenschaft ist wahre Freude geistig, ein göttliches Erbe, das jeder, der über das Bewußtsein der immergegenwärtigen Liebe und Fürsorge Gottes frohlockt, besitzt und schätzt, Freudig sein, heißt des Menschen wahre Wesenseinheit als die vollkommene Widerspiegelung des göttlichen Gemüts erkennen.

Mary Baker Eddy schreibt in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 242): „Das Leugnen der Ansprüche der Materie ist ein großer Schritt zu den Freuden des Geistes hin, zur Freiheit des Menschen und zum schließlichen Sieg über den Körper". Was ist der Anspruch der Materie? Alles, was als sterblicher Irrtum bezeichnet werden kann, was der unsterblichen Wahrheit entgegengesetzt ist: Haß, Neid, Zweifel, Verächtlichkeit, Schwarzseherei, Furcht, Verzagtheit, Wollust und andere ebenso zerstörende Eigenschaften des sterblichen Gemüts, die Schmerzen, Krankheit, Krieg und Tod zur Folge haben.

Wie kann der Anspruch der Materie am schnellsten und sichersten verneint werden? Dadurch, daß man Gott von ganzem Herzen liebt, d. h. Ihm von ganzem Herzen dient. Ein Bewußtsein, das Gott unbedingt vertraut, das von Liebe zu Gott erfüllt ist, ist gegen die Anmaßung irrigen Denkens stets gewappnet; denn negative Gedanken haben keinen Platz im göttlichen Gemüt und können daher keine Niederlassung im vollkommenen Menschen, der Widerspiegelung des göttlichen Gemüts, finden.

Während der sogenannten Geschäftsstokkung und in den ersten Monaten des gegenwärtigen Kriegs lernte der Verfasser dieses Aufsatzes viele führende Geschäftsmänner näher kennen. Manche waren geistig freudig, andere hatten wahre Freude nie recht zum Ausdruck bringen können. Sie hatten eine Art negatives Denken gepflegt, das die Fähigkeit, Mut, Hoffnung und Frohsinn auszudrücken, in ihnen verkümmern ließ. Leute, die für sie arbeiteten, wurden leicht entmutigt, und die Öffentlichkeit wiederum wurde im Verkehr mit diesen Leuten unzufrieden und entzog ihnen oft ihre Kundschaft.

Die Führer dagegen, die von geistiger Freude beseelt waren, brachten Mut und Freudigkeit zum Ausdruck. Sie wußten, daß wahres Geschäft nicht das Umtauschen von Waren gegen Dollars ist. Überdies verstanden sie offenbar, daß eine auf die Grundprinzipien der Freiheit und der Gerechtigkeit gegründete Regierung nicht an Stockung oder Verfall leiden konnte. Von diesen Männern geleitete Unternehmungen gediehen und spiegelten Freude und brüderlich Liebe wider.

Wie ermutigend es ist, einer geistig freudigen Person ins Gesicht zu blicken! In ihrer Gegenwart fühlt man Frieden und Stärke. Ihre Freude schützt sie vor dem irrigen Denken anderer um sie her. Es ist einleuchtend, daß geistige Freude heilende Kraft hat, da sie die Ausstrahlung des Bewußtseins der Liebe und des Schutzes Gottes ist. Das Ausdrücken wahrer Freude segnet alle, auf denen unsere Gedanken ruhen; denn freudiges Denken ist der Gegensatz begrenzten, furchterfüllten sterblichen Denkens.

Jesus war freudig. Er sagte zu seinen beim letzten Abendmahl um ihn versammelten Jüngern: „Solches rede ich zu euch, auf daß meine Freude in euch bleibe und eure Freude vollkommen werde" (Joh. 15, 11). Wie konnte er freudig sein, da er doch wußte, daß er gleich darauf in die Hände seiner Feinde verraten werden würde? Er war freudig in der Erkenntnis seiner Gottessohnschaft, einer Verwandschaft, die der sterbliche Mensch nicht ändern oder zerstören konnte. Er wußte, daß der Mensch in Gottes Liebe, in dem unzerstörbaren und ewigen Leben bleibt.

Der Meister sagte (Joh. 16, 22): „Eure Freude soll niemand von euch nehmen". Diese Verheißung bedeutet zweifellos, daß weder die Worte noch die Handlungen anderer uns je Leid oder Leiden zu verursachen brauchen. Mrs. Eddy schreibt in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 76): „Die sündlose Freude—die vollkommene Harmonie und Unsterblichkeit des Lebens, denen unbegrenzte göttliche Schönheit und Güte zu eigen sind, ohne eine einzige körperliche Freude oder einen einzigen körperlichen Schmerz—sie macht den einzig wahren, unzerstörbaren Menschen aus, dessen Sein geistig ist". Diese geistige Freudigkeit kann uns kein Sterblicher nehmen. Ohne Freude können wir Gott nicht preisen; ohne Freude können wir Ihm nicht dienen; ohne Freude können wir Ihm nicht für unsere Segnungen danken. Freude ist unser göttliches Erbe in dieser Stunde.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

Smuts's Loveliest Land

TWICE THE SIZE of Germany, the greater part of the colony lay on a vast plateau four to six thousand feet above the sea and stretched from the Indian Ocean in the east to the great lakes in the west. The Central Railway ran across the whole territory from Dar es Salaam of Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika. This had been the romantic meeting place of Livingstone and Stanley in 1871. Another railway, a very much shorter one, linked up the port of Tanga in the north with Moschi at the foot of Kilimanjaro. There were also a few fairly good roads. But on the whole it was a wild and almost trackless country with many thousands of square miles of dense scrub, treacherous marshlands, impenetrable jungle, vast primeval forests, unbridged rivers, grassy steppes, and sandy deserts. In the rainy season, which lasted for half the year, a great part of the terrain became an impassable swamp, making it impossible for soldiers to move about.

Smuts found it to be the loveliest land that he had ever seen and the most difficult to fight in. There were the lofty Uluguru, Nguru, Usambara, and Pare mountains, the volcanoes in the Rift Valley, the great lakes—Kivu, Tanganyika, Nyassa, and Victoria Nyanza—and, most majestic of all, the tremendous bulk of the extinct volcano, Kilimanjaro, heaving its mighty peak nineteen thousand three hundred and twenty-one feet into the air—the highest mountain in all Africa. While its summit was sheathed in snow and ice eternally and in the deep, narrow gorges in its sides were glaciers which fed great rivers, it stood, almost unbelievably, in the tropics. Below the snow line were dense forests, and, much lower down, plantations of maize, bananas, and coffee.

The fauna and flora of the country also added to its fascination and not a little to its danger. Lions and leopards roamed the forests. . . . The rhinoceros, the zebra, the antelope, and the giraffe were frequently encountered. Hippopotami and crocodiles sometimes attempted to bar the way through rivers. . . .

Beautiful birds with the dazzling plumage peculiar to the tropics, nestling in baobab, tamarisk, and sycamore; multi-coloured butterflies flitting about the dense foliage; strange beetles and gorgeous dragonflies in the tall grasses—all these and many more kindred creatures lent colour to the lovely land. They were everywhere. — From "Jan Smuts: A Biography," by F. S. CRAFFORD. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

My Delight in Heard Melodies

IT IS OFTEN sheer delight to hear poetry read aloud. Do you know the additional pleasure and great compensation that comes from repeating poetry to yourself?

Much of my personal love for the rhythmic sounds of words derives, doubtless, from the fact that I grew up in a reading-aloud family, a heritage for which I have been increasingly grateful. Perhaps it is because I cannot carry a tune that I get the same sort of satisfaction from musical language as do many of my friends from fine orchestration. My advantage is that I can enjoy my pleasure when someone else is reading to me, when I am saying the words aloud or merely when I am repeating them soundlessly to myself—for I can always hear them.

* * *

Particular favorites have accumulated along the way. These, of course, began with the books which my father had to read over and over again at my insistence until I practically knew them by heart. Earliest among the rhymes that fired my imagination, in addition to having a smooth easily-remembered cadence, were those accompanying Kipling's "Just So Stories." Round and round the playroom I would march chanting:

"I've never sailed the Amazon,
I've never reached Brazil;
But the DON and MAGDALENA,
They can go there when they will!

Yes, weekly from Southampton,
Great steamers, white and gold,
Go rolling down to Rio
(Roll down—roll down to Rio!)
And I'd like to roll to Rio
Some day before I'm old!"

This satisfied my sense of both rhythm and adventure, in addition to giving me a feeling pleasantly superior to my much younger brother who was still at the Mother Goose age. Always a dogged individualist, he trudged stubbornly in my wake proclaiming his own tale of far-off lands:

"The fat hippopotamus sat by the Nile,
His features were fixed in a permanent smile."

Of course, I could shout louder. I was also conscious of ascendancy both in vocabulary and esthetics.

* * *

Later, when I studied French, I discovered an inherent aversion to subjunctives and other grammatical pitfalls. Translation was then, as now, difficult for me. When we got to "Le Cid," my discouragement was complete and I announced that I didn't like it and couldn't do it. "You don't *listen* to it," said my father. "You get all tangled up in the words instead of hearing the whole." Then, in his low, beautifully-modulated voice, he started:

"Elvira, m'as-tu fait un rapport bien
sincère?
Ne déguises-tu rien de ce qu'a dit
mon père?"

That is all I now remember; but, as he went on and on, reading in the classic manner with the carry-over of the last syllables, I began to feel differently about Corneille, at any rate, and, starting from the premise of a love of the sound, I eventually arrived at some understanding of the meaning. Now, when I repeat other French verse to myself, I find that I emulate, as far as possible, the intonation with which my father gave me the melody of such poetry.

* * *

Living primarily in the country, I've always had a love for the simple domestic sort of poem—the kind you can say when you're working at a mechanical task or when, in the evening, you're watching the burning birch logs throw flickers of shadow along the pumpkin-colored floor. Yeats's "The Lake Isle of Innisfree" is good for either time: at work—

"I will arise and go now, and go to
Innisfree,
And a small cabin build there, of clay
and wattles made:
Nine bean rows will I have there, a hive
for the honey bee,
And live alone in the bee-loud glade."

and in the evening—

"There midnight's all a glimmer, and
noon a purple glow,
And evening full of linnet's wings."

* * *

Then there are poems that are as seasonal as the flowers. When I was in college, Alfred Noyes came to read us his poetry. He spoke as if he, too, enjoyed the sounds of his words, which had an infectious influence on his receptive audience. He did not then, however, read the poem which unfailingly recalls itself to me when it is about lilac time at our house near the water:

"When Spring comes back to England
And crowns her brows with May,
Round the merry moonlit world
She goes the greenwood way:
She throws a rose to Italy
A fleur-de-lys to France,
But round her regal morris-ring
The seas of England dance."

Now, it is even more than the melody of this that continues its endearance.

* * *

For the fall days, Cape Cod days of dazzling sunshine and crisp north winds, days when the dog races through the back pasture barking madly in pure *joie de vivre* until you want to run and shout with him, give me Bliss Carman:

"There is something in the autumn that
is native to my blood—
Touch of manner, hint of mood;
And my heart is like a rhyme,
With the yellow and the purple and the
crimson keeping time."

Then there are many kinds of poem you like to say in bed, when the light is out. There is Shelley's "The Cloud":

"I bring fresh showers for the thirsting
flowers
From the seas and streams"

and Swinburne's "Chorus from Atalanta":

"For the faint east quickens, the wan
west shivers
Round the feet of the day and the feet
of the night."

The one I continually go back to is not only mellifluent and beautiful, but also expressive of the satisfaction to be had from the sound of great language. It is Andrew Lang's "The Odyssey":

"So gladly from the songs of modern
speech
Men turn, and see the stars, and feel the
free
Shrill wind beyond the close of heavy
flowers,
And through the music of the languid
hours
They hear like Ocean on a western
beach
The surge and thunder of the Odyssey."

There are more soporific poems, but this is a good accompaniment to which to drift off to sleep.

* * *

Realizing that I mentioned "favorites," I think of all the omissions and wonder if these are really my preference; for there are so many sound-satisfying passages that suit so many moods. It is not, however, the actual choice that matters. Anyone may make his or her own selection for the pleasures that may be derived from all such heard or unheard melodies.

ELIZABETH HAMBLIN

Walking to Canterbury

As I was walking to Canterbury
Along the hedgerows, along the lanes,
The apples filled the air
At every stile,
At every turn
With petals that shadowed with white
And ghostly pink
All the roads and byways
Of rolling Kent.

R. C.

Cutting Boards in Spring

Along the valley, farm to farm
Where stone walls lean a sheltering arm,
From early light till after dark
Gasoline engines cough and bark.
Buzz saws sing and shout and whine;
Barnyards smell of fir and pine.
Board piles rise and slab piles mound.
The days are all wood-cutting sound.
Log slides on the hill slopes show
Brown where chuckling snow brooks flow,
And children in the lanes set free
Fleets of chips to find the sea.

CHARLES MALAM

Apart From Formal Music

ALL SOUND can be music to some—to them every sound has some kind of tonal design, no matter how irregular. Some enjoy only the formal music of the eighteenth century—others, romantic music—still others respond only to the modern music of today. There are those who enjoy none of this kind of music, but like the simple folk music of the countryside. There is no right or wrong in this—it is simply a matter of varying sensitivity of different personalities to various kinds of music. . . .

Apart from formal music, there are those who find in the street sounds of a great metropolis an irregular but fascinating rhythm, which is to them a kind of music. The same is true of a forest—where the rustling of leaves in the wind—the minute pattern of insect noises—and perhaps the sound of a river or waterfall in the distance makes a complex design of sounds which is music to some. The forest has still more beautiful sounds—the singing of birds—which many find thrilling music. These songs are a spontaneous blending of rhythm and melody. The nightingale and the lark are glorious singers to almost everyone. Even birds that are imprisoned in cages sometimes sing when they are shown kindness, or when someone they like enters the room. Most birds show such a high degree of awareness that it is possible they enjoy their own singing, just as men and women sing when they are happy and absorbed in some interesting occupation. . . .

Machinery sometimes makes cross-rhythms, accents, and frequencies that form a highly complex tapestry of sound. A fascinating kind of rhythmic sound is the galloping, cantering, or trotting of a horse. Sometimes in the mountains when it is very silent, the creaking of the leather of the saddle makes sounds which have a rhythmic relation to the swaying motion as the horse walks. Trains have regular pulsations as the wheels pass over the small spaces between the rails. . . . There are thousands of other forms of sound—such as those made by automobiles, planes, sailing ships—which are interesting to those whose sound-consciousness is relatively universal. One of the most beautiful is the sound of a canoe gliding over the peaceful surface of a lake—the dripping of the paddle—the lapping of the water against the side of the canoe—the Glockenspiel-like sound of globes of water dropping from the paddle. To me almost all sound can have rhythmic and vibrational designs and patterns which are a kind of music. — From "Music for All of Us," by LEOPOLD STOKOWSKI. (New York: Simon and Schuster.)

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Decline of Discipline Among Soviet Children Stirs Call for Action

Allied Bombs Whittle Down French Output

Country next to Germany most bombarded nation in world; Underground adds to destruction.

How serious an effect is the great preinvasion Allied air offensive against Germany having on the Reich's war effort?

In an attempt to provide an analytical background for the proper consideration of this difficult question, three articles have been written on the less obvious aspects of the offensive as it relates to the German military position.

Today's article, the second, concerns the bombing of French war plants working for the Germans.

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

While the strategical bombing of Germany proper has been given wide publicity, the systematic whittling down of French industrial production by air attacks has received much less attention.

Next to Germany, however, France is today the most bombarded country on earth. It appears that the combination of successful air bombardments and of daring "coups de main" on the part of the French Underground against industrial objects in France has cut down French production in Germany's service by at least one third of the 1941 industrial output.

France has been bombed by the British almost continuously since the Germans occupied the country.

The first attacks of the RAF were aimed at destroying the invasion barges and other vessels which the German High Command was massing in French ports for the contemplated invasion of Britain. Later the German submarine bases on the French coast, especially the ports of Lorient, St. Nazaire, Nantes, and Brest in Brittany, were heavily struck by British bombers while bombers and fighters attacked German airfields in Northern France.

Industries Destroyed

These regular sorties of the Allied air arm have since been continued and even stepped up, but they have been supplemented by strategical air blows from Britain which are systematically destroying France's centers of heavy industry.

The strategical bombing of France began in 1942 when strong formations of the RAF successfully bombed the Renault factories in Paris, wiping out approximately 75 per cent of the production capacity of this most important French tank factory.

Since then the United States air fleet has joined the British and both forces have delivered heavy blows against the largest French war factories, such as the Schneider armament works at Le Creuzot, the Micheline Rubber works at Clermont-Ferrand, the numerous aircraft factories in the Paris suburgs.

As the Allied air arms gain strength, the air blows against French industry are steadily stepped up.

Many Casualties

Fernand de Brinon, Vichy's Ambassador in Paris and all-out collaborationist, declared that during the first 18 months of Allied air bombardments 30,000 Frenchmen had been killed and more than 7,000 severely wounded. But, almost at the same time, the Underground paper "Defense de la France" stated that only 3,000 had been killed and 4,000 wounded. The truth is probably between these two extreme estimates.

French resistance leaders, on the other hand, declare that in spite of their highly successful attacks on industrial targets in France, the Allied airm armadas have done less to impair French war production for Germany than acts of sabotage on the part of the French Underground.

This statement may or may not be true. At all events, the record of sabotage activities inside France is very impressive.

Plants Transferred

In anticipation of Allied air bombardments, the Nazis have attempted to transfer French industrial plants to Eastern Europe. Some of the most modern French factories, especially chemical and metallurgical plants, were dismantled and machines as well as workers shifted to the East.

Some time ago, a German spokesman boasted that "several hundred industrial plants from Western Europe had thus been saved from destruction by Allied planes."

Not only have t e transfers of French and other industrial plants from western Europe to Poland and eastern Germany probably been less substantial than the Nazis would have us believe, but the increasing transportation difficulties in Hitler's Europe have interfered seriously with all attempts to transplant France's industrial installations. The havoc wrought by Allied bombs and French sabotage have considerably decreased the tribute in industrial goods which the Nazis have been able to export from conquered France.

Brazil Has Parched Lands and Turbulent Waters

Aba-Film Ceara Roland Hall Sharp

Drought Conditions in Ceara Contrast With Surging Falls on Sao Francisco River

Left: Dam at Lima Capos in the State of Ceara, Brazil, showing drought conditions in background. The dams are used as fish-stocking grounds for a supplementary food supply as well as for irrigation. Right: Paulo Affonso Waterfalls on the Sao Francisco River in Northeastern Brazil. There are seven distinct cataracts, some of which outplunge Niagara's waters.

Brazil's Arid Northeast Grapples With Multiple Food Task While Well-Watered Coastal Zone Yields Abundant Harvests

Social and economic contrast in Brazil—the fertile and prosperous coastal zone compared with arid and hard-pressed sections of the interior—is pictured by Mr. Sharp in another of a series of articles written during his current trip to Latin America.

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

JOAZEIRO, Brazil — Far from being able to offer food to a war-hungered world, Brazil's Northeast is grappling with multiple problems in the endeavor to feed itself. The picture is one of overflowing bounty in sections of the well-watered coastal zone and parched want in much of the interior.

"Tem não," or "We haven't any," is the response to inquiries at many roadside stores for fresh fruits, vegetables, eggs, milk, wheat bread, butter, canned goods — almost anything a hungry traveler wants.

Meat, however, is generally abundant, and is available even in the worst of the "Tem não" districts.

The result is a montonous, unbalanced diet during the periods of drought that periodically descend on the Northeast. Between droughts the situation improves, for the soil gives forth richly in much of this area when there is water.

Gateway to Valley

Joazeiro lies not only near the center of the dry zone, but at the gateway to the São Francisco River Valley. Here stern-wheel steamers from distant Pirapora dock along the sloping river bank. Pirapora is the upriver railhead where steamers make connection with traffic to the most highly developed portions of Brazil, through Minas Geraes State to Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo.

Between Joazeiro and Pirapora, the São Francisco River runs south and slightly west, rolling smoothly for the most part through a broad, flat valley flanked by intermittent ridges and mesas. Pirapora is nearly 1,200 miles from the delta where this river enters the Atlantic just below the easternmost bulge of Brazil. Joazeiro is only 350 miles from the river's mouth and 200 miles above Paulo Affonso Waterfalls.

That leaves something under 900 miles for the upper São Francisco Valley, where it is served by regular steamer transport. The lower valley from Joazeiro to the sea, instead of being the most active, remains strangely quiescent due to the high waterfalls and poor seaport. So the São Francisco Valley's traffic has been diverted south of its natural outlet to the "City of the Bay," or São Salvador de Bahia.

Different Trip by Train

Approaching Joazeiro from Bahia by train, a traveler obtains a far different impression from the one given on the route followed by this correspondent. The first few miles would be about the same, for the coastal zone back of Bahia and back of my starting point at Recife is well favored. The last few miles would be roughly similar except that the approach to Joazeiro by truck from the interior gives a more accurate feel of actual conditions than the comparatively comfortable train ride.

You sense great social gaps and chasms the moment you turn your back on Recife and face inland. The first part of the journey is by train. In the station, several incidents occurred to pull back the veil from human suffering that ravages the interior and beats against the prosperous coast.

In the station and as you travel inland you see more indications of deep social needs. There are signs of some families that simply didn't have enough nourishment.

It is hard to reconcile these lacks with the rich scene that unfolds immediately back of Recife on the way to Joazeiro. The State of Pernambuco extends inland from its metropolis on the coast and meets the São Francisco River just above Paulo Affonso Falls. Pernambuco then follows the river to a little beyond the city of Petrolina, on the western river bank opposite Joazeiro.

Intermediate Belt

Coastal Pernambuco, or the "mato," gives way to the "caatinga," an intermediate climatic belt extending beyond the mountains. Then comes the "sertão," the semiarid interior. The driest sertão embraces in all some 242,000 square miles in Pernambuco and the neighboring States of Piauhy, Ceara, Rio Grande do Norte, Parahyba, Alagoas, Sergipe, and Bahia.

The coastal zone generally is booming. Its sugar and cotton are in demand. The three-year drought of the interior has not appreciably affected the coast, which is watered by rains from the sea. But, as so often occurs in South America, a narrow coastal strip quickly dries with the winds.

The transition is striking, whether viewed from the air or from a train window. We saw it both ways, flying into Recife from Fortaleza and going out by train to the interior. From the air you see dusty sertão yield to green mountains that quickly are clothed in tropical forest as thriving as exists anywhere. You also see reservoirs and works of irrigation, for the wise people of the coast husband their abundant water.

By land you see magnificent terrace farming of sugar cane. The rows follow the contours of a hilly land. Again, the coastal farmers are husbanding their soil instead of opening ditches up and down hill to become canyons of erosion under the heavy rainfall.

This green doorstep of the Northeast unfolds with a beauty that can accurately be called idyllic. It approaches the charm of rural Japan. Richly forested hills surmount valleys where clear streams run among polished rocks. The whole land is a garden. Sugar cane in symmetrical rows spreads a green tapestry up the slopes. The forest remains on the tops of many hills, giving a characteristic contour of the horizon where the even texture of the cane meets the bold outline of great tropical trees.

Fine, modern sugar mills complete the picture of intelligent organization. On this rail line also stands a large preserving plant where tomatoes are put up as juice, cooking sauce, and in various other ways. This diversification of products extends into other fields, such as cotton textiles. So the watered coast prospers.

Too soon the train turns a corner, and things change.

It is more than a change of climate. The human factor has declined. On slopes of thinning greenness and of thinning fertility you see cultivated rows running up and down instead of along the contours. As in the United States and wherever soils have been recklessly washed away by failure to farm on the contours, here the gashes of erosion are being opened down to unproductive rock.

Linen Dusters

Dust swirls into the train coaches, and you see why the travel-wise Brazilians had started this trip, even on the green coast, wearing linen dusters of the kind made famous in early days of the automobile. Soon we are in full sertão as the wood-burning locomotive spouts red sparks into the gathering darkness.

The sertão cannot be classified as desert, although, after prolonged drought, it looks like desert. The growth of trees is generally not much higher than twice a man's height, with a few stands of tall timber along water courses. The trees stand bare, bleaching in the sun. They form the shadow of a scrub forest. Yet even a passing shower will top this desolation with promises of spring. When rains return to normal, this part-time desert bursts forth with flowering trees of pale yellow and magenta. Parrots and some of the earth's most vivid varieties of small birds thrive. Even in drought time you see many of the birds, their colors ranging from brilliant crimson to the most delicate pastel shades of blue and pearl gray. Doves of many sizes send their nostalgic call throbbing through the land from afar.

In such a setting the human economy alternates between comparatively well-being and stark want. The over-all problem of the Northeast is to bridge that gap.

On both sides, the dry Northeast is flanked by food-producing areas, or potential break baskets. Maranhão State on the east is well watered and has good soil. The coast also is capable of producing more food than it can eat. Transport is the immediate need, and so the Brazilian Government is pushing ahead with its road program. On concrete culverts you see the mark of the Instituto Federal de Obras Contra Seccas. This organization has charge of all works for ameliorating the droughts.

Irrigation Major Aid

Irrigation within the drought area has long been a major reliance. Two main difficulties occur in the Northeast: a porous subsoil that makes necessary expensive paved irrigation ditches, and a water table reached in many places only by wells of from 60 to 150 feet deep.

The difficulty of transporting water explains in part why so many dams have been largely unused for irrigation. The deep water table explains why wells are not the answer, due to the cost of lifting the water to the surface.

For the present, impounded rains in small reservoirs are the main means for increasing food production. In 1942 there were 4,665 hectares under the irrigation program, producing 23,000,000 pounds of agricultural products. During 1943 the irrigated areas rose to 4,907 hectares, and food moved up toward the 30,000,000-pound mark. Reduced to tons, that is still a small figure—15,000 tons in a region where the needy population divides this amount into less than a pound of this relief food each during a whole month.

That drives home the magnitude of the Northeast's food problem, which Brazilian officials say is too big for the area to solve alone, and offers a serious challenge to Brazil itself.

Rio-Sao Paulo Air Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

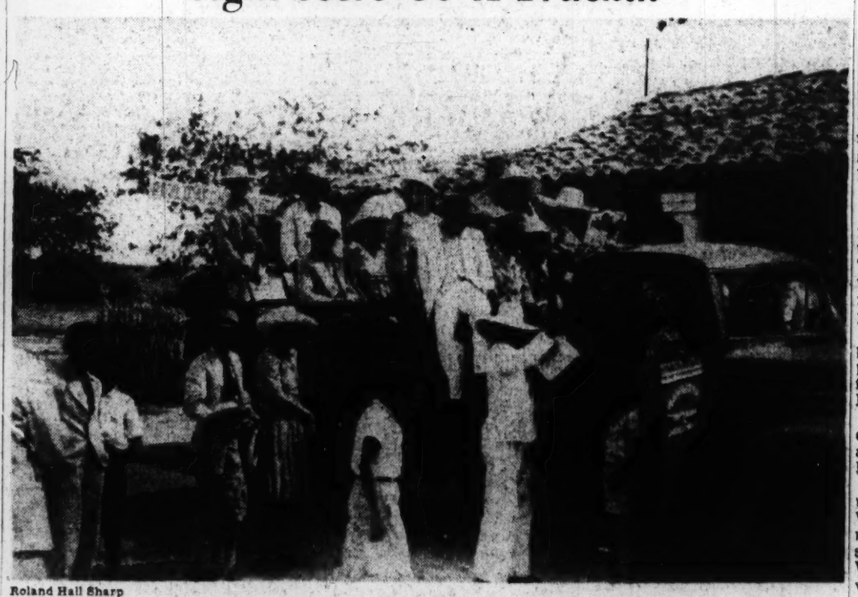
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, April 1

A night commuting service by air between this city and Sao Paulo, industrial capital of Brazil, has been inaugurated on an experimental basis by Panair do Brasil, longest national airline in the world.

Officials of the company announced that a regular schedule of night flights will go into effect shortly to supplement the present schedule of 10 weekly trips in each direction by day on the Rio de Janeiro-Sao Paulo service.

Three planes a week now take off from Rio in the late afternoon with passengers bound for Sao Paulo, 80 minutes away by air, and return trips with cargo only are made on the same evening. Regular night service will make it possible to commute from one city to the other at the close of the business day and give shippers in either city additional, much-needed air-express facilities.

Sight-Seers Go A-Truckin'



Roland Hall Sharp

Tourist Transport Not So Stylish to Outstanding Waterfall in Brazil

Tourists in the truck that is taking them to the Paulo Affonso Waterfalls in Northeast Brazil. There is a pleasant hotel in Pedra, nearest town to the falls, which attract goodly gatherings of happy sightseers despite transportation difficulties to the area.

N. Y. to Hear Norse Baritone Nazis Couldn't Force to Sing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 1—When Waldemar Johansen, a young and talented Norwegian baritone, makes his American debut here Thursday, he will be doing something the German Gestapo couldn't force him to do—singing from a foreign concert stage.

It seems that after Norway's invasion, Mr. Johansen, who had been giving recitals in his native Bergen, was asked by the Gestapo to appear in Berlin, thus demonstrating a Norwegian's love for his country's invaders.

This was an engagement the young artist had no wish to keep, though he knew failure to do so might lead to a concentration camp, so he caught the Shetland Bus, a 35-foot fishing smack that ferried him across the North Sea to Scotland and artistic freedom.

His sudden departure from Norway surprised none of his colleagues in the musical colony at Bergen and Oslo. With but one notable exception, Kirsten Flagstad, they had resisted Nazi inducements to appear in local concert halls and over the German-controlled radio.

Had Musical Quislings

The meticulous Germans, according to Mr. Johansen, had their Quislings in the musical world too, and they were bent on demonstrating that the artistic Norwegians had accepted "the occupation," meeting scheduled commitments just as though April 9, 1940, had never dawned.

Mr. Johansen, who before the war had appeared at the Mozart Festival at Salzburg and on the Rome radio, apparently looked like a sure thing to the Gestapo. He was approached three times before the Berlin invitation.

On what turned out to be the next to last occasion the Germans said they had a surprise in store for him. It turned out to be a faked announcement of his program over the Bergen radio station in the press.

Germans Overplayed Hand

"I sat by the radio and heard myself sing," Mr. Johansen told this correspondent. "It was perfect. The informal announcements and the casual way the Germans cut my recordings in and out of the program nearly deceived me.

"As a result of the transcribed program, there were many telephone calls and letters from friends. The general public thought I had gone over.

"It was difficult. One just couldn't call the newspapers and ask them to print a correction," Mr. Johansen laughed.

"Well," he said, "trust the Germans. They overdo everything. What had worked so perfectly in my case, they decided to try on someone else, a renowned pianist. Word got around, of course, and when the stunt was repeated, the underground papers checked one story against the other.

"Soon the whole country was in on the secret, and the Germans had cleared my reputation."

Many Sections In India Drop Prohibition

By C. K. Cumming

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, April 1—Prohibition in India has been abandoned gradually by one province after another, the Central Provinces being the last to renounce their prohibition laws a short time ago.

The experiment was generally considered best conceived and most successfully executed in Madras whose Premier, Mr. Chakravarthi Rajagopalachariar, was described by Jawaharlal Nehru as "the acknowledged expert in this domain and the unquestioned leader of the prohibition movement in India."

Mr. Rajagopalachariar, in a recent interview, explained that the original widespread enthusiasm for the total prohibition law, as passed almost unanimously by the Madras Legislature, fell with the change of government.

Government Quits

"If the popular government had continued in office, efficiency of enforcement would have been maintained and possibly improved," he asserted. "But in 1939, as a result of the war and unwillingness of the British Government to make a satisfactory settlement with the Indian Nationalists, the popular government in Madras tendered its resignation.

"The new Governor took over the entire charge of the administration and has been carrying it on with the assistance of permanent service advisers. At the outset, he declared that prohibition districts would continue dry but he would not extend the law into other districts in the absence of the popular government.

"Despite this declaration, there has been a widespread feeling that the new regime was not interested in prohibition and was going to abolish it at the earliest opportunity. Permanent officials and district police forces shared this expectation. Enforcement naturally has slackened. Yet there still were no cases of drunkenness brought before the courts, no agitation to abolish the law by petition or in the press, and prosecutions for secret distillation did not mount higher than the previous low average.

"In December, 1943, however, the Governor issued a decree suspending the prohibition law in all four districts and has directed the sale of public-house licenses to the highest bidders, and liquor stores have been opened throughout this area since the first of last January.

Protests to No Avail

"My protest, and that of many public organizations including the Moslem League, has been of no avail. The Governor of Madras has insisted that there have been too many cases of prosecution for secret disillation and therefore he cannot be a party to the curtailment of personal liberty.

"Public opinion in the Province and the four dry districts is still overwhelmingly, if not unanimously, in favor of maintaining the prohibition laws intact. New taxes, which were imposed to replace the loss of revenue that would result from the extension of prohibition in the whole Province, continue in spite of the suspension of prohibition.

"The public is unable to reconcile itself to this levy when prohibition has been given up, but the Government has not repealed these taxes. This may be an indication that the present regime has not completely reversed the policy of prohibition, or may be merely an unwillingness to relinquish useful sources of revenue in these times of heavy expenditure.

"It is certain that whenever the popular governments are restored in the Indian Provinces, Madras will again see the immediate reintroduction of prohibition and its application in the whole Province without any dissenting voice being raised from any section of the people."

Moscow Press Reports Alarm On Conditions

Fathers away in Army, and mothers engaged in war work leave big gaps at home.

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, April 1 — Of late articles in the press have viewed with alarm the lack of discipline, manners, and respect for elders on the part of the younger generation. They complain that children misbehave in theaters, parks, and elsewhere, that juvenile delinquencies are on the increase, and agree that drastic remedies must be found.

The present situation is partly the inevitable result of the war. What with fathers in the Army, mothers working in industry, and children consequently getting less home attention, it is contended that the fault lies largely with the schools which have been lax in training their charges to discipline and obedience.

A. Orlov, head of the Moscow Board of Public Education, has come out in favor of general adoption of the system now in force in the Suvoroff officer training schools where children from the age of eight—age of admission to the Suvoroff schools which is also the average beginner's age throughout the Soviet school system—are subject to a scale of punishments that range from kneeling in a corner to confinement in the guardhouse.

Mr. Orlov expresses the opinion that two or three days in the guardhouse would be far more effective in dealing with serious offenses than the present practice of expulsion from school, and if the guardhouse should prove inadequate he recommends compulsory enrollment of the culprit in labor education colonies.

Opposes Soft Treatment

In this connection, Mr. Orlov deplores the unfortunate trend to make life in these camps varied and interesting. All that accomplishes, he adds ironically, is to advertise to all children and their parents that to qualify for admission to one of these "sanatoria" all they need to do is to commit some crime or act of hooliganism.

Mr. Orlov also complains that special detention rooms in police stations have been transformed into cozy clubrooms with games, story-telling and other pastimes that make detention there a rather pleasant experience instead of punishment and deterent to delinquency.

Such mehods, Mr. Orlov states, are based on the sentimental fallacy that children misbehave because they haven't enough to do in their spare time, and that the way to keep them out of mischief is, therefore, to provide them with amusements.

This, he says, doesn't develop character or a sense of responsibility in any industry, but on the contrary encourages the inclination to avoid doing things that are hard or uninteresting, thereby failing to prepare the rising generation for any hard experience.

Set of Rules Drawn

Mr. Orlov's suggestions about the introduction of punishment are still tentative, but on Feb. 18 the executive committee of the Moscow Municipal Soviet prescribed a complete set of "rules of conduct for children in public places."

In them children and minors up to 16 years are barred from theaters and movies on schooldays except in authorized groups conducted by a teacher and completely are barred from shows not particularly approved for children.

An 8 o'clock curfew is imposed upon their attendance at theaters and they are forbidden to be out on the street after 10 p. m. unless accompanied by an adult. They are barred from hawking matches or other wares or hanging on the outside of streetcars, or skating or sledding on the streets and sidewalks.

Severe penalties are provided for adults responsible for violation of these rules and fine for the parents of offenders.

Trend to Older Methods

Little girls are generally less undisciplined than little boys. That is the carefully considered opinion of M. Butkevich, director of one of the girls schools established this fall when coeducation was abolished in grammar schools.

But here, too, the trend is back to time-tested teaching methods and a special daily hour devoted to learning manners, moral principles, and discipline has recently been added to the curriculum.

Emphasis is placed on inculcating maidenly modesty and what Mr. Butkevich terms "womanliness." Girls are advised to wear their hair smooth-combed and braided. Towel, soap and thread and needle are kept handy in the younger classes to help teach cleanliness and tidiness.

While Soviet educational methods are at present in a transitional stage, and it is too early to foresee the full implications of these changes, it is obvious that the schools have come a long way since the early days after the revolution.

Factory Discussion Groups in Britain Keep War Workers on Their Toes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

How to rise above the trials of constant noise and crowds in a world largely bereft of daylight except at week ends; how to keep abreast of current world problems and questions of reconstruction; to remain in touch with wider issues—these are among the major problems of factory life in the fifth year of hostilities in Britain.

In the Forces and Civil Defense Services planned discussions and lectures form an integral part of the curriculum. In the summer of 1943, Alan Jarvis, former Rhodes Scholar, now Personnel Manager of an aircraft factory, suggested to W. W. Williams, originator of the Army Bureau of Current Affairs, the possibility of an Industrial Bureau (of Current Affairs) along the same lines for factory workers.

There were doubts as to whether discussions might develop into political wrangles in a surcharged atmosphere where small issues are liable to take on undue proportions. Inside the factories there was the usual suspicion of "propaganda" from some outside body.

But with Mrs. Amabel Williams-Ellis, who was on the spot to "service" the scheme, and Michael Young, and with just enough money from an Educational Trust to get going, a small scale pilot experiment was launched and the management and workers of a group of west-country factories persuaded to co-operate.

Exhibition of documentary films in the canteen was found to be the best inauguration of the new venture, to be followed by an interchange of ideas on such subjects as replanning blitzed towns, Britain's relations with her Allies, education problems. In this, the pioneers, acting as liaison officers with the outside world, were available to supply appropriate literature for sale in the works, ascertain what expert speakers were available, and put the factory in touch with interested or helpful speakers and organizations.

Within a few weeks, Discussion Clubs, sometimes comprising two or three different groups, had sprung up. Each factory was asked to elect its own discussion leaders to participate in Inter-Factory meetings. Eleven responded.

Representatives, including workers (usually skilled), a general manager, women welfare officers, trades unionists, shop stewards and a metallurgist, found the interchange of ideas so valuable that inter-factory meetings were arranged for every third Saturday. Soon a federation of Clubs, representing workers, management or adult education, had evolved, and was running independently. While within the factories themselves the opportunities afforded for getting to understand each other were found to have resulted in improved relations between management and workers.

Two unexpected developments were the demand for training for discussion leadership, and the request from outside bodies, such as technical schools, for speakers from within the factories.

Wide World

Utility the Determining Factor

In the midst of war Britain has continually improved her schools. Take, for example, the manual training work in this school near Dover. Boys in their woodworking classes no longer make the traditional oak bookshelves, table lamps, and odds and ends. They make wheelbarrows, ladders, chicken coops, rabbit hutches, and similar things they are eager to have and use. Barrows like this are carpentered from salvaged lumber which the boys gather at dumps and bombed-out buildings.

Bible Stories Are Practical As 'Guidance' Material

Bible Stories for Children—3

By Jean Elsie Sanders

Author of "Tales From Old Judea"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Whatever there is of goodness, wisdom, tenderness, or purity in human affairs and contacts is an expression of the virtues set forth and exemplified by the Biblical prophets and teachers as being worthy and enduring. Then, in the guidance of children, why be satisfied with mere human opinions on the subject, when we can find in the Bible the very source of all practical instruction on guidance of any sort?

The book market is generously sprinkled with "how to do it" publications on child rearing and training, many of them sincere efforts to simplify this vital undertaking. Some parents have even become slaves to these methods and theories, though perhaps actually arriving at nothing. How satisfying and fruitful would have been their reward had they spent that same energy on understanding and applying the methods advocated by the Bible!

Don't Veil the Point

A small child's problems are not very diverse, but the need of their correction is as vital as the same need in an adult's experience. One of the most precious qualities of little children is their readiness to see a right point and discard mistaken ways of acting; but the point must be made simple enough for them to grasp, and convincing enough to appeal to their own innate sense of justice and right doing.

The chief constituents of a child's daily life, aside from his actual physical comfort, fall under a few familiar heads—obedience, safety, confidence, satisfying relationships, constructive play, and being wanted in his own small sphere. The upset of any one of these, or the lack of it, is at the bottom of half the discords encountered with children. But somewhere within the pages of the Bible is a story, or several of them, showing plainly enough for children to understand, how those inharmonious mental conditions were actually worked out by other people long, long ago. And the spiritual methods those men used then are fully as effective now for children to use. Youngsters do get these points. They do use them. They do have countless happy results from the simple truths of the Bible.

Make Your Own Collection

Consider, for instance, the wealth of practical instruction contained in the story of Naaman for a child who wonders whether obedience is worth the effort. Naaman was "a mighty man in valour, but he was a leper." He was sent by his king to the prophet Elisha in Israel to be healed of his leprosy. Elisha completely ignored Naaman's glittering military rank and told him, through a servant, to go and dip himself seven times in the river Jordan and he would be healed. In a rage, Naaman flung himself away from the door of Elisha's house, but finally yielded to the pleading of a servant that he should do this little simple thing which Elisha had commanded him. When Naaman was willing to subjugate his human pride to the humble obedience of a command which seemed both trifling and ridiculous, "his flesh came again like unto the flesh of a little child, and he was clean." Obedience and humility were the price of his reward—and the price was paid first.

The vivid story of the shipwreck in a stormy sea when Paul, through his spiritual understanding, saved the crew and all on board from destruction, will satisfy a little child's longing to know that there is immediately at hand a tangible protection upon which he can depend even when he is alone.

All the fears and troubles of childish hearts can be met with stories from the Bible, strengthening them, inspiring them, instructing them for the great work of carrying on tomorrow where today's grown-ups leave off. It will be their world. How are we equipping them to govern it? Will they be proud of our example, and grateful for the lessons we have taught them?

This is the third of a set of three articles on this subject. The others have run on the two preceding Saturdays.

Home Town Tourists on Spring Vacation

Denver, Colo.

Spring vacation and what to do! Two weeks of idleness; two weeks getting used to doing nothing. This period has always been a call for resourcefulness to mothers.

One mother resolved to do some planning before this time arrived. She began casting about in that attic of ideas that all mothers are bound to accumulate. While rummaging through them, she found herself jotting down notes—sorting, discarding and grouping them.

Friday afternoon came with shouts of, "Oh, Boy! Am I going to do things?"

"What you going to do about it?" asked Junior High Miss.

"'Bout what?"

"Vacation."

"Everything—nothing," was the enlightening reply.

"Everybody think it over till tonight," said Mother, "then we'll compare notes."

The children had no definite ideas by night, so Mother produced her notes, and the children gathered around, wondering.

* * *

"You children have been so busy at school, I thought I'd do my part about vacation. How about a day or two playing tourist? You know our city is a tourist city. Many visitors come every summer to see our attractions. Our city is the Capital of the State, so there is the Capitol building where our State laws are made. The dome is covered with gold leaf from our mines. We can climb up into the dome and look out over the city. Inside we can see portraits of our early Governors and pioneers that built up the state.

"Any Indians?" asked Small Son.

"Yes, portraits of famous Indians are on the walls of the dome. Not every city has a United States Mint. Our City has."

"The State Museum! Oh, Boy! When I go there they always have to lock up before I'm through," commented Big Brother.

"Some new monuments were placed this year—"

"The Pioneer monument on Broadway is the biggest, but I like Winkum-Blinkum-Nod in Park Lake best," added the Junior High Miss.

"Son, tomorrow suppose you go to the Tourist Bureau and get us pamphlets explaining those monuments, and the figures."

* * *

Monday morning our tourists started out. An art exhibit was advertised with a lecture for children. This we attended. A famous mural in a cathedral was viewed. We found trees on the Capitol grounds from far countries of the world. But we had not seen half that was planned. Two museums were yet to be visited and we had not yet climbed the 300-odd steps into the Capitol dome, nor sat in the Senate Chamber gallery, and many other things.

The second day each invited a friend, and as the week wore on the party grew larger. The older ones were advised to take notes for English class.

Enthusiasm gained momentum until Mother had to call a halt. Her idea, however, became the nucleus of a plan for the long summer vacation in which one day a week was called "Tourist Day."

A. S. K.

All in the Family

Through the Editor's Window

Following Our Delegates to London

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With the appointing by Secretary Hull of a delegation of American educators to confer with Allied Ministers of Education in London in the near future, the problems of postwar education in Europe are brought squarely into the open where they must be considered and understood not alone by the professional educator but also by the average newspaper reader.

So long as postwar education remained a subject discussed only in academic-sounding conferences publicized chiefly within the profession and in volumes written by educators in academic language and read mainly in college and university circles, the public, at least in America, could maintain its traditional attitude that here was something the specialists were discussing and would do something about, and that was that.

With the Harper's Ferry conference on postwar education—that unofficial but highly important airing of expert opinion—a fringe of the general public began to show interest in teaching itself what the problems are and what kinds of thinking and information would help it to solve these problems. The questions asked me at that time were almost the first in any number which showed an awakening of this sort in the nonteaching world. Some of the women's clubs gave evenings to discussing the results of the Harper's Ferry conference. To my delight, also, I found myself figuratively buttonholed by persons in walks of life other than the teaching profession, who were casting around for a few ideas that would help them to understand the needs of education both here and abroad, both now and after the war.

* * *

Educators are realizing that they themselves are seriously to blame for not having taught the public more about education's problems and achievements. In a desire to be left alone by those who might interfere, many educators have blindly left the public uninformed, kept alive the absurd myth that school affairs were beyond its ken. Education is suffering today from just this.

But, in spite of this build-up of specialization and resultant public neglect, education is perforce moving into a front-rank position in war developments and must therefore be talked about and understood as much as possible by non-school people, along with campaigns, lend-lease, food rationing and AMG. This is as it should be. Every citizen needs to improve his understanding of what education is and what it can do for mankind now and in the grave years ahead. The problems seem terrific. The specialized knowledge of educators themselves must be beamed as never before to explaining and interpreting these problems to the public. The public itself, made aware that an abundance of opinion is not the same as an abundant understanding, needs to make a greater effort to teach itself what education is all about.

* * *

As the Allied educators in conference in London go forward with discussion and plans, it is hoped that their work will be currently reflected in newspaper and magazine articles. Ideally, there should be as much discussion of education in non-technical or non-academic language as there is of any other major field of human life—and even more than of some. This state of affairs is long overdue, but we can each help to bring it about.

Language Practice

Give your child opportunities to use the language he is hearing every day. Let him be a special messenger who delivers simple messages to other members of the family. Be sure to keep these first messages brief so that he will have confidence in his own ability to repeat them correctly. Be careful to give the child an audience when he attempts to tell you something, and be generous in your praise when he has expressed himself well. Conversations flow freely over the dinner table, and you will want your child to be able to share in the conversation without dominating the situation.

Your Child's World. The Book House for Children

The Language of Bible Times Among the Hills of Galilee

Not much is known of the Aramaic language, which is one of the most interesting languages ever used. It was the language that Jesus and the apostles spoke and wrote. It was the common language of the Jews in the days of Jesus. For more than a century before the Christian era Hebrew was a dead language among the common people, understood only by the learned rabbis and scribes and was used in the religious services.

During the captivity in Assyria and Babylon, the "Chosen People" adopted the Semitic dialect Aramaic or "Lishana Aramaya," the current language of Aram, the region which included Mesopotamia but not Palestine, and the lands southwest of the Euphrates to Palestine.

When the apostles went out to preach the gospel, they spoke and wrote Aramaic; even the Apostle Paul could not use any other language when he addressed the Jews in the synagogues outside of Palestine.

Aramaic was also the language of the Eastern or Nestorian Church which carried the gospel into Syria, Mesopotamia, Persia, Turkestan, India and China. The Nestorian Bible was and is the Peshitta, which means "straight, simple and true."

The Greeks called the Aramaic language Syriac after the people that lived close to them and spoke it, the Syrians. Under this name it has become known to the western world.

In the last few decades a great interest has been created in this Lishana Aramaya. The British and Foreign Bible Society as well as the American Bible Society have published the new Testament and the Psalms in the Syriac (Peshitta) language. The Clarendon Press at Oxford has put out a "Lexicon to the Syriac New Testament (Peshitta.)" In the preface it states, "A knowledge of Syriac is now becoming of great and growing importance to the Biblical student, especially in regard to the New Testament and to the Four Gospels in particular." The Oxford University Press has published a grammar, a masterpiece of simplicity, "Paradigms and Exercises in Syriac Grammar" (ancient) by T. H. Robinson.

From "Another Language," published by the Linguaphone Institute.

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1943 volume to date 79,463,469

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Friday	52.1	Prev day 52.1
Month ago	51.3	Year ago 49.0
1944 high	53.2	1944 low 49.5

Stks./Divds. (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch. or
Abbott Lab 1.40g	2	57⅞	57½	57⅞	
Adams Exp ½g	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	4	41¼	40¾	41	
Ala & Vicks 6 †	10	80	80	80	—2
Alaska Juneau	4	6⅜	6	6⅜	+ ⅛
Allegheny Corp	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Allegheny pf	7	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
Allen ir pf	1	51	51	51	
Al Chem & Dye 6	1	145¾	145¾	145¾	— ¼
Allied Mills 2g	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ¼
Allied Strs 1	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
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Allis-Ch Mfg ¼aa	31	37½	36¾	36½	— ½
AmAgCADet 1.20	1	29	29	29	— ⅛
Am Bk Note .40e	1	17½	17½	17½	
Am Bosch ½e	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	3	9	8⅞	9	
Am C&F pf 1.40 4g	1	75½	74½	75½	+ ½
Am Chain & C 2	1	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
Am Chicle 4a †	220	115	115	115	+1
Am Distill stpd	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
Am Encaus Tilling	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
Am Export L 2	2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
Am For Pow	10	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
Am&FP 2pf	56	23¾	23	23½	+ ⅛
Am How 55 ¾e	1	35	35	35	+ ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	2	66	65½	65⅝	+ ⅛
Am Ice	4	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	— ⅛
Am Investm ½g	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Am Locomotive 1a	15	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Am Locom pf 7	1	89	89	89	
Am M&Fdy .80	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Am M & Met 1¼a	8	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
Am Metal 1(aa)	2	21	21	21	
Am Pow & Lt	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Am P&L 36 pf	4	49½	48¾	49⅜	— ⅛
Am P&L $5 pf	8	46¼	45⅞	45⅞	— ⅛
Am Rad&StS .10e	15	9⅛	9½	9½	+ ⅛
Am R Mill .20e	7	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
AmRoilMpf 4½ †	20	67¾	67¼	67¾	
Am Safety Raz ½e	3	16	16	16	
Am Sh Bldg 1e †	10	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
Am Smelt & R 2	2	37¼	37⅛	37¾	+ ¼
Am Smelt&RefP 7	20	153¾	153¾	153¾	+ 1¼
Am Stl Fdrs 2	2	25½	25½	25½	— ¼
Am Sug Ref 2e	8	35⅛	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
Am Tel & Tel 9	3	157½	157½	157½	
Am Teb B 3a	1	62	62	62	
Am Tob pf A †	40	143	142½	142½	— ½
Am Viscose ½e	4	43⅞	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
Am Viscose pf 5	1	118	118	118	
Am Wat Wks	14	7⅞	7¼	7⅜	
Am W W 1 pf 6	1	88½	88½	88½	+ ¼
Am Zinc L & S	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Anaconda Cop 3e	2	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅛
Anac W&C ½ae †	10	25⅞	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
Arch-Dan-M (½ae)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	
Armour & Co	7	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Armour&Co pref3k	4	84½	84½	84½	— ¼
Artloom Corp .10e	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
Assd DGd 1pf 6 †	60	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	
Atch T & SF 3e	14	65¾	65½	65½	
Atch T&S F pf 5	3	91¾	91¾	91¾	+ ⅛
Atl Coast Line 3g	6	38	37½	37½	— ½
Atl Refining (¼ae)	4	29	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
Atl&GW Indies 3g	6	29¼	28¼	29¼	
Atl Ref pf 4	40	111½	110¾	110¾	+ ¼
Atlas Powd ¾ae †	20	55½	55½	55½	— ¾
Aviation Co .20g	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Bald Loco ct1½ag	9	19⅜	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	104	9	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	96	17¼	16½	17¼	+ ⅛
Bang&A pf 3¾ak †	60	64	64	64	+1
Barber Asph	1	24¼	24¼	24¾	— ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 2e	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ¼
Beatrice Cr 1.35e	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ¼
Beech Aircr 1g	3	9	8⅞	9	
Bell Aircr 1a	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat ¼ae	3	36½	36½	36½	+ ¼
Benef Ind Ln .30e	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
Best & Co 1.60a	1	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	+ ⅛
Best Foods ½e	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Beth Steel (1½ae)	2	59⅛	59	59	— ¼
Blaw-Knox 15e	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
Bix & Decker 1.60	1	18	18	18	
Bloomdale .45e †	60	16½	16½	16½	
Boeing Airplane 1e	20	15⅝	15½	15½	
Bon Ami A 4 †	50	91½	91	91½	+1¼
Bon Ami B 2½ †	10	50	50	50	+ ¼
Bond Strs 2	1	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅜
Borden Co .40 e	3	30½	30½	30½	
Borg-Warner 1.60	4	36	35⅞	36	
Braniff Airw .60	8	14⅝	14⅜	14½	
Bridgeport Br 1	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
Briggs Mfg (2)	3	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	+ ¼
Bklyn Un Gas ¼ae	19	20¾	20½	20½	— ⅛
Buc'yrus-Erie .15e	5	9¾	9½	9¾	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	1	7	7	7	
Budd Mfg pf †	10	120	120	120	
Budd Mfg55pf5 †	60	60⅞	60¼	60⅞	+ ⅞
Budd Wheel ½ag	1	8	8	8	
Bull Ets (.40e)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ¼
Bur Add Ma .20a	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
Bush Term ¼ae	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Bush TBpf13½k †	60	51	51	51	+ ¼
Butler Bros .30e	3	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Calit Pack 1½g	3	27⅛	27	27⅜	+ ⅛
Calthan Z-Lead	1	¾	¾	¾	
Calumet&Hec .20e	2	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
Campbell Wy ¼ae	2	17	16¾	17	
Can Dry Ale ¼ae	4	26½	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
Canad Pacific 1½a	14	9¾	9¼	9¾	
Case (JI) Co	4	61½	61½	61½	
Caterpil Tractor 2	4	49	48½	48½	— ⅝
Celanese Cp ½pf*	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅛
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	40	119¼	119	119¼	— ¼
Celotex Corp ½	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	180	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
Cent R R N J	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
Cerro de Pas ¾ae	1	33½	33½	33½	— ¼
Certain-teed Prod	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf †	40	61½	61½	61½	
Ches & Ohio 3	6	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	
Chi&E Ill ½pg	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Chi&E Ill A 1e	5	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Chi Grt West	1	7	7	7	
Chi Grt W pf ¾ak	13	24	23½	24	+ ½
Chi Mail Or .25e	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
Chi No West pf wi	4	55¾	55¼	55¼	+ ¼
Chi Pneu Tool 2	3	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
Chi Pneu T cv pf3	1	41	41	41	+ ¼
Chickasha Cot 0 1	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
Childs Co	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Chrysler Corp ¾ae	6	63¾	63⅜	63¾	— ¼
City I&F 1.20	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
City I&F pf6½a †	50	105¼	105¼	105¼	— ⅛
City Invest †	10	58½	58½	58½	+ ⅛
Clark Equip ¾ae	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
Clev E I pf 4½a †	10	114½	114½	114½	+1
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	1	35	35	35	
Cluett Peab ½ae	2	36½	36½	36½	+ ⅛
Col-P-P pf 4¼a †	20	105¾	105¾	105¾	
Collins & Aik ¼ae	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
Col & South †	180	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ¼
Col & South 1pf †	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¼
Col Fuel & Iron 1	3	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Colum B cast A.40e	1	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
Colum B cast B.40e	2	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
Colm G&E .10e	12	4¾	4¼	4¾	+ ⅛
Comi Cred pf 4¼a	1	106	106	106	+ ⅛
Comm Pict ½ag	1	18	18	18	— ⅛
Comi Inv Tr 2.40	3	44	44	44	— ⅛
Comi Solv .60g	12	15¾	15⅛	15¾	+ ¼
Comi with&South	84	¾	¾	¾	
Comi Ed 1.40	16	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	
Cons Copper .20g	5	3¾	3¼	3¾	
Cons Edison 1.60	11	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	
Cons Eqis pf 5	1	105	105	105	
Cons Film Ind	6	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Cons Laundries .60	3	10	10	10	
Cons Nat Gas 1a	15	49½	49¼	49½	+ ¼
Cons RR Cuba pf	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Cons Vultee 1e	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Cons Vul pf 1¼t	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
Consol n Coal	5	16½	16¼	16½	+ ¼
ConsumP pf4½z †	10	104½	104½	104½	— ¼
Container Co ¼ae	3	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
Cont Bak ¼ae	13	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
Cont Can ¼ae	5	37	36¾	37	+ ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	1	45½	45½	45½	+ ½
Cont Motors .15e	8	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del .30e	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	
Copper Bess ¼ae	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
CopperweldSt .80	2	12	12	12	— ¼
Corn Prod 2.60	1	55½	55½	55½	— ¼
Coty Inc .30g	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Coty Internat	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
Crane Co ¼ae	13	21⅞	21⅝	21¾	— ¼
Crane Co pf 5 †	300	107½	107½	107½	— ½
Crosley Corp ¼ae	1	19	19	19	— ½
Crown Cork&S ¼ae	7	32⅞	32¼	32¾	— ¼
Crown Cork pf 2¼a	1	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	
Crown Zeller 1	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Crown Zel pf5 †	10	99	99	99	+ ½
Crucible Steel 3g	5	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ¼
Cuba R R pf †	20	25	25	25	— ½
Cuban-A Sug .40g	3	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishing	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf5g †	80	109	108	109	+1
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	2	43	43	43	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wright¼ag	11	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A 2	4	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
Cutler-Ham .35e	2	23	23	23	
Dehler Die C ¾ae	3	41	40⅞	41	+ ¾
Dome Mines H1.60	3	23	22¾	22¾	
Douglas Aircr 5g	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	+ ⅝
Dunhill Int	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
duPont de N 1¼ae	3	145	145	145	+ ½
duPont pf 4½g	5	128	128	128	
Eastern Air L	3	35	35	35	+ ¼
Eastman Kodak 5	2	167	167	167	+ ¼
El Auto-Lite ½ae	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	
Electric Boat ¼ae	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	1	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	2	89⅛	88½	89⅛	+1⅛
Eng Pub Service	12	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
Eng P S $5 pf5 †	120	94½	94½	94½	
EPS$5½pf5½z †	30	97¼	7¾e†	97¼	+ ¼
Eng P S $6pf6 †	80	100¾	100½	100½	— ½
Erie RR 1g	1	12⅞	12½	12½	
Erie RR ct 1g	12	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
Exam Prods ¼ae	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	15	27½	27⅛	27¼	+ ¼
Farns Tel & Rad	3	12⅞	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Fed L&T pf 6 †	20	100½	100½	100½	
Fed Mot Truck .40	36	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
Federat D Sts 1½	4	25	24¾	25	+ ½
FedDStrspf4¼	†100	96	96	96	+ ⅛
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	2	48⅞	48⅝	48⅞	+ ⅛
Firestone T&R ¾ae	6	43¼	43	43	
FirstNatStrs 2½a	2	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ¼
Follansbee Stl	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
FollansbeeStlpf	† 50	51	51	51	+ ¼
Food Mach .35e	1	58¼	58¼	58¼	
Foster Wheeler	3	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Gair Robert .30g	2	3½	3½	3½	
Gair Robt pf 1.20	3	14⅞	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
Gar Wood ind .40	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv 1g	2	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
Gen Am Trans ¾ae	2	45½	45½	45½	
Gen Baking .30e	3	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	
Gen Bronze .60g	2	9½	9½	9½	
Gen Cable	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ¼
Gen Cable A	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Gen Cab pf 1¾ak †	30	94½	94¼	94½	
Gen Elec 1.40	11	36	35⅞	36	+ ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	1	42¾	42¼	42¾	
Gen Fds pf 4½a †	10	114	114	114	+ ¾
Gen G & El A	6	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Gen Mills 4	3	108¼	107⅛	107⅛	— ⅞
Gen Mills5pf5 †	20	130	130	130	
Gen Motors ¾ae	14	57¾	57⅜	57¾	+ ¼
Gen Motors pf 5	1	127	127	127	
Gen Outd Adv ¼ae	1	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Print Ink .10e	3	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ¼ae	3	21⅞	21½	21¾	
Gen Real & Util	49	17⅛	1⅝	17⅛	+ ⅛
Gen R&Util pf 6g	1	76½	76½	76½	+ ½
Ger Refract .30e	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Time Inst ¼ae	1	21⅝	21⅝	21½	+ ⅝
Ger T&R pf 4½z †	20	103	103	103	
Gillette Saf R .80	3	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros .40e	6	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros S6pf6	1	93	93	93	— ½
Glidden Co .30e	2	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	
Goodrich(BF) ½e	3	45¾	45½	45½	— ⅞
Goodyear T&R ½ae	2	43¼	43⅛	43¼	— ¼
Grth Hosiery ½g	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Goth Hosierypf7	†110	107½	107½	107½	+ ¾
Graham-Paige Mot	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
Granby Con Min	3	4	4	4	— ⅛
GraniteCS .52½g	4	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
Gt NorRy pf 2g	20	32⅜	31⅞	32⅜	+ ½
Gt West Sug 2	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ¼
Greyhound Corp 1	5	20¼	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
Greyhound pf .55	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
GrumAircEn 1½g	1	12	12	12	+ ¼
Guantan Sugar	4	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
Gulf Mob & Ohio	66	15⅜	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob pf 5g	9	53¼	52½	52⅝	— ⅜
Gulf Oil 1a	1	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛
Hack WpfA1¾ †	30	36½	36½	36½	
Hall (WF) Print 1	1	16	16	16	— ¼
HanraMAS5pf5 †	30	106	106	106	— ¾
Harb-Walker 1	1	16½	16½	16½	
Hat Corp Am ½g	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	
HatCpAmpf6½z †	10	108½	108½	108½	+1¼
Hayes Mfg	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Hazel-Atlas Gl 5 †	20	101½	101¼	101½	+ ¼
Hercules Motor 1	2	24	23⅞	24	
Hercules Pow ½ae	2	79	78½	79	+ ½
Hersh Ch cv pf 4a	1	116½	116½	116½	
Hollander&Son¼ae	1	15	15	15	+ ½
Holly Sugar 1	2	15¾	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
Homestake Min	3	41⅛	40¾	40¾	
Houd-Hers B ¼ae	5	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
Household Fin 4	2	62	62	62	+1
Houston Oil	11	10⅝	10½	10½	
HoustonL&P 3.60	1	65¼	65¼	65¼	+ ¼
Howe Sound 3	2	32½	32½	32½	
Hud Bay M&S h2	7	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅜
Hudson Mot .10e	7	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
Idaho Pow 1.60	6	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
Illinois Central	8	16	15¾	16	+ ¼
Ill Central LL 4 †	20	56¾	56¾	56¾	— ¼
Indust Rayon 2	2	40	40	40	
Insurat C Cop ¼ae	3	10⅜	10½	10½	— ⅛
Interlakelron .35g	1	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
IntBusMachine 6a	2	173	173	173	+ ½
Int Harvester 2a	1	71	71	71	
Int Harvester pf7 †	10	173½	173½	173½	+ ¼
Int Nick Can 1.60	18	26¼	25¾	26¼	+ ½
Int Paper	12	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
IntRyCenApf2½gf	10	73¾	73¾	73¾	
Int Shoe 1.80	2	37½	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅛
Int Tel & Tel	19	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Int Tel&Tel for ct	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
Jewel Tea 1	2	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅛
Jones & L Stl 1e	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Kan City South	154	12⅜	11⅜	11½	—1⅛
Kayser J ¼ae	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
Kelsey-H WhA1½g	4	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
Kennecott Cop ½ae	2	31⅛	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
Kinney G R Co	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
Kinney$5pf1½pk †	60	59¼	59	59¼	+ ¼
Kresge (SS) (1)	1	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
Kress S H 1.60	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ½
Laclede Gas pf †	60	71¾	71	71	—1¾
Lambert Co 1½g	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
Lane Bryant (1)	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
Lehigh C&N .90g	20	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
Lehigh Port C ½ae	2	23	23	23	
Lehigh Val Coal	8	1⅜	1½	1⅜	+ ⅛
Lehigh Val Coal pf	5	22¾	22⅝	22¾	
Le Val RR	2	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
Lehman Corp 1.20	5	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ¼
Lehr & Fink 1.40	2	19	19	19	+ ⅛
Lib-O-F Gl ¼ae	2	44½	44½	44½	— ⅛
LibbyMcN&L .45g	3	7⅞	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
Liggett&My B 3a	1	74	74	74	
Liggett&My pf7 †	20	179	179	179	+ ½
Lima Locom ½ae	2	39¼	39½	39¼	— ½
Stewart Warn ½a	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Lone Star Cem ¾ae	2	43⅜	43¼	43⅜	+ ¼
Lone Star Gas	11	8⅜	8½	8½	— ⅛
Stone & Web ¾ag	11	8⅜	8½	8½	— ⅛
Studebaker ¼ae	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Sunray Oil .20g	14	6	5⅞	5⅞	
Sunshine Mng .10e	4	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
Sylvan El Pr ¼ae	2	29	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
Syming-Gould ½ag	1	7	7	7	
Talcott J Inc .40	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
Tenn Corp ¼ae	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
Texas & Pac Ry 1g	1	24	24	24	+ ⅛
Texas Co 2	3	48⅝	48½	48½	— ⅛
Tex Gulf Pr .10e	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
TexGulfSulph 2a	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ¼
TexPacC&O .40a	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
TexPLTrust .15e	8	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
Thermoid Co .40	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Thom Ave Tran	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Thompson Pro ¼ae	5	38	37½	37¾	— ¼
Tide W A Oil .20e	1	14	14	14	
Timken-DAxle ½ae	2	28	28	28	— ⅛
Timken R Bear ½ae	2	45	45	45	
Tri-Cont Corp	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Tri-Cont pf 6 †	20	92	92	92	— ½
Truax-Traer .20e	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Twent.C-Fox ½ae	13	24	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
TwentCFoxFpf1½g	3	31¾	31½	31½	— ⅛
Twin City Rapid Tr	1	7⅛	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Union Bag&P .30g	6	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Union Carb 1½e	4	79	78¾	78¾	
Union Elllo pf5 †	1	1.5½	115½	115½	+ ½
Union Oil Cal 1	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	
Union Pacific pf 4	1	95¾	95¾	95¾	+ ¼
United Air Lines	3	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	
UnitedAircraft 3g	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ¼
United Airc pf 5	3	103½	103½	103½	
United Bisc pf5 †	20	110	110	110	
United Corp	15	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	
Unit Corp pf 1¼ak	4	33⅞	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
United Drug	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
UnitedDyepf1¾ag†	20	53	53	53	
Unit Fruit 1½e	1	77¼	77¼	77¼	
United Elec Coal	9	10¼	10¼	10⅛	+ ⅛
United Gas Imp	5	17⅛	1¾	1¾	
Unit Mer&Mfg 2	5	37½	37¾	37¼	+ ⅛
US & For Sec	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
US Freight 1	1	17½	17½	17½	
US Gypsum2	2	72	72	72	+1
US HoffMach ¾ag	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ¼
US Lines	10	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
U S Pipe&F 1.60	2	32	31¾	31¾	— ½
US Rub 1pf 4e	7	45⅜	45¼	45⅜	+ ⅛
US Rub 1pf 4e	1	136¼	136¼	136¼	— ¼
US Steel 1e	9	52⅜	51⅞	52⅛	+ ⅛
US Steel pf 7	2	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞	+ ⅛
US Tobacco .30e	1	23½	23¼	23½	— ¼
Univ-Cyc1 St ¾ae	2	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
Van Norman ¼ae	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Vic Chem Wks ¾ae	4	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
Va-Caro Chem	2	4½	4½	4½	
Va-C Chem 6pf 3g	6	60	59½	60	+1
Virginian Ry 2½g	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	
Vir Ry pf 1¾g	5	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ½
Wab RR pf 4½e	2	52	52	52	
Waldorf Sys 1	1	11½	11½	11½	
Walgreen Co 1.60	2	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Big Powers To Confer On Air Commerce

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—American officials have arranged talks with Great Britain and Russia in preparation for a "preliminary international discussion" of postwar aviation this summer, the State Department announced last night.

It was the first formal statement concerning the long-awaited conferences on questions related to air commerce when peace ends the emergency arrangements under which half a dozen or more domestic carriers now fly world routes.

The brief announcement appeared to emphasize the tentative nature of the discussions. It said:

"Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, and Edward Warner, vice-chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board, are going to London for an exploratory exchange of views with his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom on civil aviation as a first step towards preliminary international discussion this summer.

"It is expected that a group composed of Joseph C. Grew, special assistant to the Secretary of State, L. Welch Pogue, chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board, W. A. M. Burden, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Air, and others will conduct similar exploratory conversations with representatives of the U. S. S. R. in Washington within the next fortnight."

The Canadian Government announced meanwhile that Messrs. Berle and Warner had been in Canada for informal talks with C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply; Norman Robertson, Undersecretary of State for External Affairs; and H. J. Symington, President of Trans-Canada Airways.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Five Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Widdey Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Apr. 20
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20

Retail Sales Rise 17 to 21 Per Cent Above a Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Nationwide retail sales volume this week rose 17 to 21 per cent above last year's aggregate because of the upsurge in Easter buying plus a brisk demand for items subject to higher taxes starting April 1, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. reported.

Accessory lines — particularly jewelry, toilet goods and furs—sold especially well. Women's wear continued to maintain principal demand with buying increasing with the approach of Easter.

Brisk demand was noted for all types of women's and children's clothing with suit and coat sales through March about 25 to 30 per cent above last year. Inventories were described as low in many lines. Fur business ran as high as 30 to 100 per cent above a year ago.

Men's wear sales increased although business lagged somewhat in comparison with last year.

House-furnishings demand increased, especially in purchases of small housewares such as paint, lamps and occasional pieces of furniture.

The liquor shortage thwarted the heavy "beat-the-tax" demand.

Food sales rose about 10 per cent above last year. Dairy products and meats were plentiful while poultry remained scarce.

Volume in wholesale markets generally was reported good despite growing scarcities in many items.

Other regional percentage increases in retail trade were (estimated): New England 8 to 12, East 20 to 24, Middle West 12 to 16, South 23 to 26, Southwest 26 to 29 and Pacific Coast 19 to 23.

Department Store Sales Up 17 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that department store sales last week were 17 per cent higher than during the corresponding week a year ago.

In the preceding week such sales also were 17 per cent greater than in the same period in 1943, while in the four weeks ended March 25 they totaled 12 per cent more than in the corresponding period last year.

Percentage increases last week over a year ago by reporting districts were: Atlanta 46, Dallas 45, San Francisco 21, New York 19, St. Louis 17, Cleveland and Richmond 16, Philadelphia 15, Kansas City 12, and Boston and Chicago 10 each.

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Alcoa Net Rises to $7.95 Share in '43

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Despite price reductions and higher taxes, net income of the Aluminum Company of America in 1943 was more than 20 per cent higher than in 1942, Roy A. Hunt, president, told the board of directors in his annual report.

Net income of $42,901,570, equal to $7.95 a share on common stock, last year compared with 33,361,762, or $5.93 a share, in 1942.

Total taxes for 1943 were $116,088,670, or 25.82 a share, the directors were told, while price reductions were approximately $130,000,000.

"Aluminum entered the war period at the price of 20 cents a pound," Mr. Hunt said. "A series of reductions brought the price down to 15 cents a pound. Prices for the company's fabricated products also have been substantially reduced."

Other earnings statements follow:

Hudson Motor Car Company and its domestic and Canadian subsidiaries reported net income of $1,637,958.07 for the year ended Dec. 31, 1943, after all charges, including a reserve of $1,318,705.26 for postwar reconversion and other war contract contingencies. Also deducted was $1,708,517.76 for income taxes and $387,457.87 for excess profits taxes. The earnings are equivalent to $1.03 per share. For 1942 the company reported net income of $2,122,621 equivalent to $1.33 a share after all charges.

Mead Corp., paper manufacturer, reports 1943 net earnings of $1,078,141, equal after preferred dividends to 89 cents a common share, compared with $1,387,469, or $1.32, in 1942.

Skelly Oil Co. reports net profit for 1943 of $5,461,708 equal to $5.56 a common share, compared with $5,632,805 or $5.73 in 1942. Consolidated gross operating income of $49,274,205 was the highest in the company's history, and compares with $46,008,877 the preceding year.

Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Co., Ltd., reports consolidated net profit for 1943 of $124,184 equal to 27 cents a share, compared with $309,504 or 67 cents a share in 1942.

Hoover Co. reports consolidated net profit for 1943 of $865,998 equal to $1.84 a share, compared with $710,905 or $1.48 in 1942.

Hudson Coal Co. reports for 1943 net loss of $603,280, compared with $91,764 loss in 1942.

Intercontinental Rubber Co. reports for 1943 net income of $595,524, equal to approximately $1 a share, compared with $565,781 or 95 cents in 1942. The company reported sales of guayule rubber last year of $3,498,571, against $2,382,409 the preceding year.

American Chain & Cable Co., Inc., including domestic and Canadian subsidiaries, reports net profit for the year ended Dec. 31 of $3,565,722 equal to $3.32 a common share, compared with $4,005,184 or $3.76 in 1942.

Lone Star Cement Corp. reports consolidated net profit for 1943 of $2,723,916 equal to $2.87 a share, compared with $3,443,339 or $3.63 a share in 1942.

Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. reports consolidated net income for the quarter ended March 31 of $4,938,000 equal to $1.51 a common share, compared with $5,091,740 or $1.57 in the comparable 1943 period.

Philadelphia Co., utility firm, reports consolidated net income for 1943 of $8,039,162 equal to $1.10 a common share, compared with $7,933,752 or $1.08 in 1942.

Dominion Steel & Coal Corp., Ltd., reports net profit for the year ended Dec. 31 of $1,002,386 equal to 96 cents a common share, compared with $1,021,744 or 98 cents in 1942.

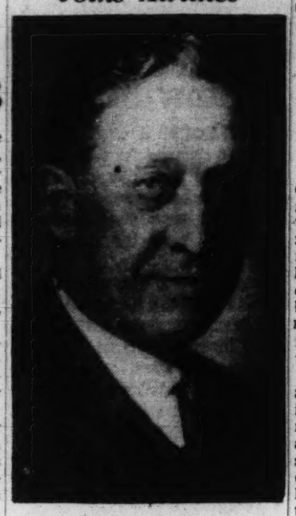
New York City Omnibus Corp. and subsidiaries report net income of $1,920,057 for the year ended Dec. 31, or $3.92 a share, compared with $1,643,557, or $3.37 a share, for the preceding year.

Life Savers Corp. and subsidiaries report net profit of $1,197,667, or $3.42 a share, for 1943, against $949,598, or $2.71 a share, for 1942.

Reo Motors, Inc., reports net profit of $847,927, or $1.82 a common share, for 1943, against $1,287,878, or $2.77 a common share, for the preceding year.

Borg-Warner Corporation reported net income of $7,841,359, equal to $3.36 a common share, for 1943 compared with net income of $7,215,599, equal to $3 a common share, in 1942.

Joins Airlines



Floyd M. Williams

Appointed to the cargo traffic department of American Airlines, Inc., as general superintendent of air-mail traffic. Mr. Williams is a former executive of the United States Post Office Department, and since 1935 he has also been liaison officer for the Post Office Department with the Federal works agency on Federal building planning.

Independent Union Wins Over C. I. O. In Armco Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio — The C. I. O. apparently sustained a major defeat in its endeavor to organize one of the last independent steel producers when employees of the American Rolling Mill Company voted in favor of an independent union as collective bargaining agent for Armco's Middletown plants in an N. R. B. election today.

There were 1,735 votes cast in favor of the Armco Employees Independent Federation, an independent union, compared with 1,595 votes for the C. I. O. This plurality did not represent a majority of the votes cast because of 96 no union votes and 222 challenged votes, but an independent majority seemed assured because virtually all of the challenged votes were those contested by the C. I. O.

U. S. Exchange Offer Largely Subscribed

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Treasury has announced that subscriptions to a $5,251,000,000 exchange offering of 7/8 per cent certificates of indebtedness totaled $4,876,511,000, leaving $374,489,000 of the maturing issue to be redeemed for cash. The exchange was on a par-for-par basis with no cash subscriptions accepted.

Sperry Robot for Anti-Aircraft Fire Is Unbelievably Intricate

(Last of three articles on aircraft and other military instruments made by subsidiaries of the Sperry Corporation.)

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Previous article described the application of the gyroscope to the airplane, through the directional gyro, the gyrohorizon, and the gyropilot. Without the first two, airplane flying would have been much retarded; there could have been practically no blind flying, or flying on instruments, since these are the basic instruments relied on by the pilot when he cannot see his way.

Quite as impressive technically as the gyro instruments, however, is the computing director being made by Sperry for directing anti-aircraft fire. About the size and shape of a medium-sized radio cabinet, it is full of secrets and the layman does not ask many questions about this and that gadget, or if he does he doesn't get any answers.

For all its size, it is and must be built like a Swiss watch, because a few ten-thousandths of an inch error in its inner workings, translated into the upper air, can make its guesses about a hostile airplane worthless. The insides of this incredible robot mathematician, for instance, in some cases calculate the target's position on the basis of 2,000 yards to an inch.

The job of the computing director is to take three facts and do three things with them.

The facts—which all concern hostile planes—are: the azimuth of the plane, which means how far round or back it is; the angle of elevation (from the director to the plane); and the height of the plane.

These are sometimes got from sound locators, and there must be allowance made for the speed of sound. These sound locators are generally outmoded anyway. However, the height must be obtained stereoscopically on the same old principle by which Aunt Samanthy's steropticon slides in the front parlor revealed the depth of the view; hence the length of the seamless-tube range-finders into which the men who located the plane must peer.

These facts come into the computing director by various plugs and here are the three things it must do with them.

First, it must locate the plane, or determine its "present position."

Second, it must figure the hostile plane's "future position" as it flies into the burst of the shells. And third it must figure a mass of ballistic data on the shell, that is, its speed, the pull of gravity on it, the force of the wind, the shell's normal torque (which twists its path slightly), and lastly, the setting for the fuse.

Involved Mathematics

The c.d. must figure these things instantaneously and then continue to figure them continuously.

It is said that it would take 41 mathematicians three days (or three mathematicians 41 days) to figure the data the c.d. figures almost instantaneously, and then to keep correcting them second to second.

The target may be five miles up and going five miles a minute.

First the c.d. figures the "present position" of the target. First problem is to find the horizontal distance away. This is "easy." There is a heavy cam in the machine. A cam is a piece like an irregularly shaped log. The cam is shaped in accord with certain trigonometric formulas.

The height is "given," that is, comes into the machine, so that causes the cam to revolve to a certain point. The angle of elevation of the plane is also "given," and that causes a pin over the cam to lift to a certain level. Then the cam is moved until it touches the pin. The result is a distance moved by the cam, which represents (on the scale of 2,000 yards to the inch) the distance of the target away, horizontally.

When the cam moves, it moves a heavy pin. The pin moves in two grooves, in two discs. One groove, in the lower disc, represents the distance of the target away horizontally. A straight groove in the upper disc fixes the angle. Between the two, the pin moves out from center by a certain distance (the horizontal distance of the plane away, determined on the cam) and to a certain angle (the azimuth, already reported in from the telescopes). This gives a miniature of the "present position" of the plane, inside the computing director, in the scale of 2,000 yards to an inch.

The pin that shows the position reaches up and into two long slits inside two gadgets shaped like T-squares. That moves them to a fixed position inside the c.d. One measures the target's north (plus or minus) position, the other the target's east (plus or minus) position.

Getting the Future Position

This is the target's "present position" geographically and mechanically miniatured inside the computing director.

Next the c.d. must find the "future position" when the shell gets there.

To get that, the c.d. uses a tachometer, which is a speedometer really, but looks like a watch, and reads in terms of time. The target is moving and as it moves the pin already mentioned keeps moving, and as the pin moves the tachometer measures its speed. The tachometer's measurement is put on a lever, and the bigger the speed the further the lever moves, and its movement is converted sidewise into a distance called the "time of flight" which represents how long it would take the shell to catch up with the target, and this is added to a similar mechanical estimate of the time of flight of the shell up to "present position" and adjustment made for the angle.

Another tachometer does the job for the east-west movement of the target. And all, still inside this stove-sized mechanical brain, gives the hostile target's "future position."

The third problem is the ballistic data to place the shell and burst it in the "future position" of the target. This uses another cam on which the necessary elevation and azimuth of the guns have already been figured and cut for each particular position. Thus when the "future position" of the target is known, it can be carried to the cam of ballistic data and the proper angle of the cam can also be mechanically determined. The changing problem of wind drift, can be handled by another cam.

Offsetting Fixed Forces

Fixed problems such as the fact that the torque of the shell "drifts" it by a know degree from a straight course, and the fact that as the shell gets higher the air gets thinner and the resistance to the shell's flight therefore gets less, and the fact that gravity exercises a fixed influence on the shell which, however, by known proportions either merely retards it if its course is straight up or deflects it downward if its course is at an angle—all these can be put into the cam which carries the basic ballistic data. This data, therefore, is already in the machine.

Obviously, the basic principle of the computing director is that all pertinent mathematical formula can be converted into mechanical form and so instantly impressed on the original three facts to arrive at the desired conclusion. The operation is as different from comptometer calculations as a slide rule finding is different from pencil and paper calculations.

The tracking sight of the ball turret works somewhat more simply on the same general principles.

The Sperry people are building a "fundamentals room" in which they set forth by chart and diagram what they consider to be the five fundamentals of their business. They are: (1) gyroscopics; (2) automatic computation (as in the computing director and the tracking sight); (3) radar (on which the censors are especially touchy); (4) optics and light, which incidentally are used very ingeniously in the tracking sight; and (5) the servo mechanisms, such as were described in the second article in the case of the gyropilot.

Uses the Servo Principle

It might be added that the computing director involves the use of the servo principle, in the movement of the anti-aircraft guns by hydraulic mechanisms, as they are directed by the computing director. And this, like the workings of the gyropilot, involves the use also of a "follow-up" mechanism, for otherwise the massive five-and six-inch guns, swung rapidly to the firing position, would heavily overswing the mark.

The Sperry people say that sixty per cent of their 1943 shipments were of products developed since the war started in 1943. They are strong for the application of Mahan's "fleet-in-being" principle to industrial and engineering research. Mahan's principle was that a fleet even in peacetime is an important diplomatic force. The argument is that the country should maintain its engineering research into military weapons at all times, in peace as well as war because one of the most important sources of military strength is at all times, during wars and between wars, the state of the industrial and engineering arts as they affect military techniques.

The country with a live engineering group, it is argued, and an eye to new and novel military devices which keep those of the enemy outmoded, has as much of a favorable position as the country with a large "fleet in being."

Truck Production 675,502 in 1943

DETROIT (AP)—The automotive division of the War Production Board reported that truck production, both military and essential civilian in 1943 totaled 675,502 units exclusive of Army half tracks.

The total was made up of 268,438 light vehicles; 154,987 medium and 252,077 heavy units, and emphasized, the WPB said, the vital role heavy trucks are playing in both war and production efforts.

Truck production in 1940 was reported at 750,340 units; 1941 at 1,042,270 and 1942 at 797,195.

New York Broker Handles Sale of British Company

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Control of Eugene, Ltd., well-known British cosmetic firm, has been sold to a group of British investment trusts. The deal was consummated through Arthur Wiesenberger & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, who placed 228,000 shares of common and 10,000 shares of preferred. The stock represented the holdings of the estate of Eugene Suter, of which the executors are Walter Chalaire and Richard Scandrett of the law firm of Scandrett, Tuttle & Chalaire.

Arthur Wiesenberger & Co. simultaneously sold in London for the same estate a portfolio of 35,000 shares of assorted British securities with a total value of about $500,000.

It is believed that this is the first sale by American interests of control of a publicly held British company since the beginning of the war.

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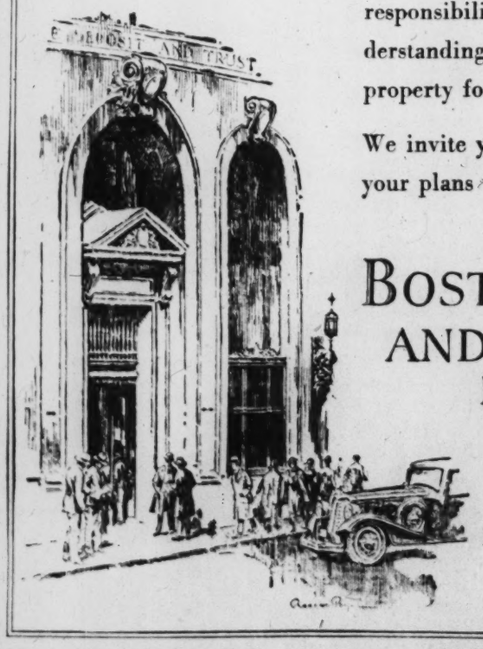

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BOSTON, 180 Huntington Ave.—Pleasant single, double rooms with running water; opp. The Christian Science Mother Church. Com. 7345.

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MIAMI, FLA.—Mother would like to board 9-year-old daughter in good home, preferable with children; adequate compensation offered; expects to have daughter with her over week ends and requires full home care from Monday morning until Saturday night. Box 100, The Christian Science Monitor, 1239 Ingraham Building.

MOVING AND STORAGE

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GRADUATE fuel engineer, 16 years' industrial experience as supervising chemist and chemical engineer in manufactured gas industry; employed, can secure release from present employer; desires permanent connection as technical engineer in sale of fuels to industry; married, best refs. Box X-15, S. 1350, 500 5th Ave., N.Y.C.

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OPA Cuts Rice Margin To Primary Distributors

WASHINGTON (AP) — A decrease of 10 cents a hundred pounds in the margin allowed primary distributors of rice was made by the Office of Price Administration which said the action will no affect retail consumer prices.

The amendment also prohibits a primary distributor mark-up on any price other than table grades. In addition, the dollars-and-cents differential allowed for packaging of brown rice was lowered.

Wild rice and sweet rice specifically are exempted from maximum price regulations, the amendment stated.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

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Bob Doerr Ready to Open Ball Season With Red Sox

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

For the present, at least, the Red Sox have a second baseman. Bobby Doerr unexpectedly walked into Fenway Park late yesterday afternoon and informed all who would listen that he is ready to play ball.

"I haven't any idea how long I'll be playing," Doerr said, grinning. "But I'm ready to go for as long as they'll let me."

The young man from the Far West, who has been regular second sacker of the Red Sox since 1938, has been working in a defense plant, but like a few other big leaguers, has the courage to leave this job and return to the profession which has been his choice since boyhood.

Defense Work

"I've been working 10 hours a day making parts for blowers which go with the air conditioning plants on ships," Bobby said. "It's essential Navy work. Because of it, my draft board put me in 2-B last year. But now I suppose they'll shift me to 1-A any day. I'll probably be reclassified some time in April."

Despite those 10 hours indoors daily, Doerr found time to whip himself into condition to play ball.

"I worked out after hours," Bobby said. "I threw for about three weeks and even played a couple of games. We played one game against a Navy team and they gave us a neat beating. But I haven't had a ball in my hands now for two weeks. My wife and baby came East with me and there was a lot to do before we left."

Need Passport

The black-haired hero of the 1943 All-Star Game was not surprised when he heard that Eddie Lake, Bill Conroy and the other California boys were slow reporting to Joe Cronin at Baltimore.

"Getting transportation out of Los Angeles is a tough proposition," Doerr pointed out. "You sometimes have to wait for a month for a reservation. The only thing you can do, unless you have one ahead, is to wait for a cancellation and hope that the ticket agent will push your name ahead. You almost need a passport to get out of the State."

General Manager Eddie Collins of the Sox, who had been standing close by during the conversation, broke in at this point.

"I wish somebody would get a passport for Oscar Judd," Eddie said. "I can't understand what's holding him on the other side of the Canadian border. I've called half a dozen influential men up there to try and locate the trouble. But I can't find out anything."

Four Canadians

"I understand there are only four Canadians in the big leagues at the present time," Collins continued. "Pittsburgh has one, the Cubs one, and Cleveland one. Those other three got across the border all right, but Judd can't. He told me over the phone that he was going to try again tomorrow morning to find out what's holding things up.

"I wouldn't care so much if he lived in California, where he could be working out," Eddie added. "But he tells me they still have six inches of snow up in his town, and a pitcher can't get into shape throwing snowballs."

Doerr took a late evening train to Baltimore, where he joins Joe Cronin today. He is trying to find a small house within a short distance of the city for his family, "so the youngster will have a little room to run around and get some exercise."

* * *

Briefs . . . The Braves play a Regular-Yannigan game at Bristol, Conn., tomorrow afternon . . . Bob Coleman is very satisfied with the way training is progressing, but naturally is anxious to give the boys as much outdoor work as possible before the city series with the Red Sox . . . Cronin has had some bad breaks from the weather this spring, but he should find some consolation in the fact that other American League clubs have had similar difficulty.

McSpaden Cards 66 for Lead In Knoxville Open

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 1 (AP)—It was still anyone's tournament when the cream of the nation's shotmakers teed off for the second 18-hole round of Knoxville's $6,666 war bonds open today, but Harold (Jug) McSpaden was the man to watch.

Already the Philadelphia pro has won the most money in the PGA winter circuit and he shot a 66 yesterday to lead dark-horse Jimmy Johnson of Detroit by one stroke.

A trio including Craig Wood, national champion for the duration, were close behind with 68's.

Tied with Wood in the 68 bracket were Tony Penna of Dayton and Dave Clark of Houston, Texas, both outside the big money winning class.

Byron Nelson, former national open and Masters' title holder, picked to give McSpaden a run for his money, shot a one-under-par 69, tying for fourth with Bob Hamilton of Evansville, Ind.

Bunched at 70 were players including Sammy Byrd, former Knoxville and Yankee baseball player. Others were George Low of Clearwater, Fla., Nathan Smith of Chattanooga, Tenn., Joe Zarhardt of Norristown, Pa., Amateur George McAlister of Durham, N. C., and Joe Taylor of Johnson City, Tenn.

Smith Discovers Rival in Kiefer In AAU Swimming

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 1 (AP)—Talented Great Lakes should paddle off with the team championship with a tidal wave of points in tonight's closing round of the National AAU indoor swimming meet, but the Bluejackets' heralded Bill Smith has found a rival for individual honors in Adolph Kiefer.

Chief Specialist Kiefer of the Bainbridge Naval Station came through with an explosive performance in last night's five-event program, toppling his own American record in the 300-yard individual medley by more than four seconds. His time of 3:23.9 tumbled the standard of 3:28.1 he fashioned at Honolulu in 1941.

Pacing Great Lakes to its 20-point total in the first half of the program, Smith easily retained his 220-yard freestyle title, but his shot at a new world record failed by nine-tenths of a second. However, Smith's 2:08 triumph toppled Alan Ford's 1942 record of 2:09.3.

Michigan was second in the team standings with 12 points, with the rest of the field scattered far behind.

Other champions crowned last night were 17-year-old Joseph Verdeur of North Philadelphia Y. M. C. A. who won the 220-yard breaststroke in 2:40.3, a second slower than the meet record; Charley Batterman of Columbia, National Collegiate diving champion, who won the low-board title, and Great Lakes' 400-yard freestyle relay team of Jerry Kerschner, Walt Ris, Dobson Burton, and Smith.

Verdeur, a senior at Northwestern Catholic High in Philadelphia, also finished second to Kiefer in the individual medley to put North Philadelphia Y. M. C. A. third in the point standings with eight markers.

Smith Wins Trophy

MONTREAL, April 1 (AP)—Clint Smith, who piled up an assist-record as center for the Bentley-Smith-Mosienko line of the Chicago Black Hawks, has been awarded the Lady Byng Trophy as the National Hockey League player who best combined sportsmanship with playing ability during the past season.

It is the second time the trophy has gone to the native of Assiniboia, Sask., during an 11-year professional hockey career. Smith won the award the first time in the 1938-1939 season when he was with the New York Rangers.

Klem in Harness

BEAR MOUNTAIN, N. Y., April 1 (AP)—Bill Klem, chief of the National League's staff of umpries, is going to do a little spring training himself. Branch Rickey, President of the Brooklyn Dodgers, said last night Klem would officiate in all remaining exhibition games on the Brooklyn schedule.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

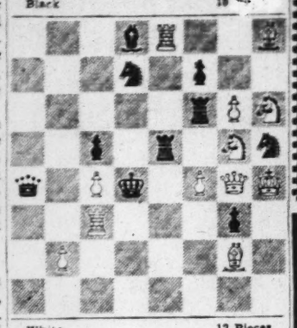
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

April 1, 1944

Problem No. 2659

By Eric M. Hassberg, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Black 10



White 12 Pieces

3bR2B/3kt1p2/5rPKt/2p1r1Ktkt/-q1Pk1P1Q/2R3p1/1P4B1/8

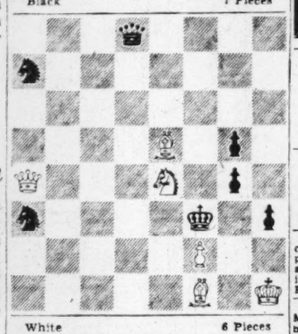
White to play and mate in two

(A revised version to No. 2653, which was "cooked" by Kt-B6ch. Compare the two positions, similar in main idea, and see how an expert composer corrects a flaw!)

Problem No. 2660

By C. E. Kemp and T. M. Stott

Black 7 Pieces



White 6 Pieces

3q4/kt7/8/4B1p1/Q3Kt1p1/kt4k1p/5P2/-5B1K

White to play and mate in three

(Prize three-mover, second half-year, 1943, British Chess Magazine.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2657. Kt-KB4

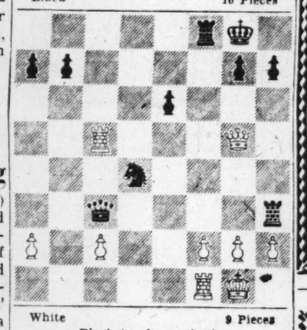
No. 2658. 1. Kt-K3 threatens
2. Kt-Q5
1. ... Kt-K2
2. Kt-Q8ch
1. ... B-K4
2. Q-Kt8ch
1. ... P-Q4
2. PxP mate

End-Game No. 692. White wins: 1 PxKt, BxP; 2 KtxB, RxQ; 3 KRxR, PxKt; 4 P-B5, R-Kt; 5 QR-Kt, Resigns.

End-Game No. 693

After one move by Marshall, in the position diagrammed, his opponent resigned! Just to prove that such a spectacular "coup de grace" actually was played, here are the introductory moves: White, S. Lewitzky; Black, F. J. Marshall. 1 P-Q4, P-K3; 2 P-K4, P-Q4; 3 Kt-QB3, P-QB4; 4 Kt-B3, Kt-QB3; 5 KPxP, KPxP; 6 B-K2, Kt-B3; 7 Castles, B-K2; 8 B-KKt5, Castles; 9 PxP, B-K3; 10 Kt-Q4, BxP; 11 KtxB, PxKt; 12 B-Kt4, Q-Q3; 13 B-R3, QR-K; 14 Q-Q2, B-Kt5; 15 BxKt, RxB; 16 QR-Q, Q-B4; 17 Q-K2, BxKt; 18 PzB, QxP; 19 RxP, Kt-Q5; 20 Q-R5, QR-KB; 21 R-K5, R-R3; 22 Q-Kt5, RxB; 23 R-QB5, and Marshall's next move forced White's resignation!

Black 10 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

Black to play and win

Manhattans Win Championship

The crucial Manhattan-Marshall match, as usual determined the team championship of the New York Metropolitan Chess League. This year, the Manhattans, who did not play last year, defeated the Marshall Chess Club team, and once again won the championship. But the final score was close, the result depending on a number of adjourned games. Bielow is the game won by the Marshall champion from a former Manhattan champion. The concluding play is highly critical.

Ruy Lopez

Seidman White	Moscowitz Black	Seidman White	Moscowitz Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	21 QR-Kt	B-R
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	22 B-B4	P-B3
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	23 KR-K	P-Kt4
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	24 B-B	QR-Q
5 Castles	B-K2	25 K-Kt3	KR-K
6 P-Q4	PxP	26 B-R3	K-B2
7 P-K5	Kt-K5	27 P-R4	PxPch
8 KtxP	Castles	28 KxP	RxR
9 Kt-B5	P-Q4	29 RxR	Kt-K4
10 PxPep	BxKt	30 B-Kt3ch	K-Kt2
11 PxB	KtxP	31 R-Ktch	Kt-Kt3ch
12 Q-B3	Q-Q5	32 K-Kt3	R-Q7
13 B-Kt3	QR-Q	33 R-K	P-KR4
14 Kt-B3	KtxKt	34 R-K8	B-B7
15 PxKt	Q-KKt5	35 R-Kt8ch	K-R2
16 QxP	B-K5	36 B-B8	P-R5ch
17 P-B3	QxPch	37 K-Kt4	B-Q2ch
18 KxQ	BxQ	38 K-R5	R-Kt7
19 B-Kt5	R-Q2	39 R-Kt7ch	K-R
20 B-QR4	Kt-B3	40 K-R6	Resigns

Keres Game

This game, from the Prague tournament of last year, in which Keres finished second to Alekhine, shows how the Estonian grandmaster defeated the new German champion, J. Lokvenc of Vienna. In competitions before the war Lokvenc was not one of the leading German experts. The score of this game is taken from the British Chess Magazine, which finds the nationality of chess experts less important than the game itself.

Nimzowitsch Defense

Lokvenc White	Keres Black	Lokvenc White	Keres Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	19 B-R2	P-B4
2 P-QB4	P-K3	20 QR-Q	R-K3
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	21 Kt-K	Q-Kt4
4 Q-B2	Castles	22 P-B4	Q-B3
5 P-QR3	BxKtch	23 PxP	PxP
6 QxB	P-QKt3	24 P-B5	P-Kt4
7 B-Kt5	B-Kt2	25 P-QR4	R-Kt
8 Kt-B3	P-Q3	26 Kt-B3	Kt-Kt4
9 P-K3	QKt-Q2	27 Kt-Q4	PxKt
10 B-K2	R-K	28 BxR	KtxPch
11 Q-B2	P-K4	29 K-R	Kt-R5
12 P-Q5	P-KR3	30 RPxP	BxPch
13 B-R4	P-QR4	31 K-R2	RxP
14 P-QKt3	Kt-B	32 R-Q3	BxR
15 P-R3	P-B3	33 RxR	PxR
16 PxP	BxP	34 BxB	Kt-B6ch
17 CastlesKR	Kt-Kt3	Resigns	
18 B-Kt3	Kt-K5		

American Hockey League

Play-Off Standing

Series A

Buffalo 5, Indianapolis 2.
Buffalo 3, Indianapolis 1.
Indianapolis 4, Buffalo 3.
Buffalo 3, Indianapolis 2.
Buffalo 4, Indianapolis 2.
(Indianapolis eliminated.)

Series B

Cleveland 2, Hershey 0.
Hershey 2, Cleveland 1.
Cleveland 4, Hershey 3.
Cleveland 3, Hershey 2.
Hershey 3, Cleveland 1.
Hershey 5, Cleveland 3.

National Hockey League

Stanley Cup Play-Offs

Series A

Toronto 3, Canadiens 1.
Canadiens 5, Toronto 1.
Canadiens 2, Toronto 1.
Canadiens 4, Toronto 1.
Canadiens 11, Toronto 0.
(Toronto eliminated)

Series B

Chicago 2, Detroit 1.
Detroit 4, Chicago 1.
Chicago 2, Detroit 0.
Chicago 7, Detroit 1.
Chicago 5, Detroit 3.
(Detroit eliminated)

CLASSIFIED

(Continued from previous page)

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OPPORTUNITY for good cook who loves children to take charge of department in private boarding school. Salary, room and board and permanence assured in return for selfless interest and reliability. Address Advertiser P. O. Box 59, Los Gatos, Calif.

WANTED—Teachers for school year 1944-45 Mid-West coeducational boarding school. Must be Christian Scientist. Write qualifications Write Box X-8, Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

THE GATEWAY, Bellport, L. I., N. Y., requires the services of WOMAN chef and pastry cook, MAN and WIFE as kitchen man and maid, COUPLE as gardener-porter and housekeeper; pleasant positions and surroundings.

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WANTED—Summer camp counselors for boys' camp in northern Michigan. Write qualifications. Must be Christian Scientist. Write Box X-9, Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

COUPLE—$175; plain cooking, general work; no children; pleasant room and bath; bus ½ block. Box X-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

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A varied assortment of
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CLUB LUNCHEONS from 55c
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NEWS STAND
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Buck's
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At Thirteenth
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Phone Vernon 9281 Established 1927
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Mrs. Emily Evans, Mgr. *We try to please*

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HATS
Individually Designed
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Full line of Composition Roofing, Paints and Varnishes

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No. Carolina

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So. Carolina

CHARLESTON

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We Appreciate Your Trade

BYARS
SODA FOUNTAIN
CANDY
TOILET ARTICLES
Phone 2-3371 91 Meeting

European Classified

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Union S. Africa

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Crossword Quiz Answers

H	U	N	G	A	R	Y
A		I		D		U
W	I	L	L	I	A	M
K		E		T		A
	D	O	G		T	
P		A	S	H		R
I	N	K		O	R	E
G		S	A	P		D
	R		D	E	N	
I	O	W	A			B
S	W	I	M	M	E	R
I		L		U		A
S	O	L	O	M	O	N

Union of South Africa

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• JOHANNESBURG

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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Just for Fun

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Reamer Keller

"Let him keep it—it looks better on him than it did on you"

Train Escapes Blitz

(London Daily Telegraph)

London

Few passengers, if any, on a London night express recently knew that only the prompt and courageous actions of the driver, Herbert Blunt, and his fireman, William Page, saved them from great danger.

An air raid was in progress when the packed express entered a tunnel, and most of the passengers were asleep. When about half way through, Blunt saw that the end of the tunnel was silhouetted in a dazzling white glare and that incendiary bombs were showering down.

He slammed on all his brakes and stopped his train just inside the tunnel. Then, with shovels from the engine, Blunt and Page went out into the open and set about extinguishing the bombs, some of which had already set fire to the wooden sleepers.

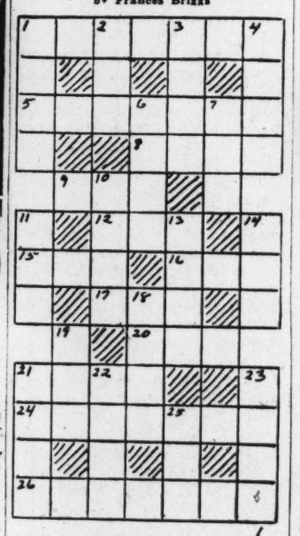
Despite the danger from possible explosives they carried on and extinguished nearly 40 incendiaries lying on the track. Other incendiaries on either side of the embankment were illuminating the countryside around.

Having completed their task, Page telephoned from a lineside box to the next signal cabin, briefly reported the incident and said that as no high-explosive had been dropped and the track was safe they proposed proceeding "at caution." This they did, with a total time loss of only 30 minutes.

On arrival at their depot neither made any mention of what they had done, and it was a day later when the District Locomotive Superintendent heard of the incident from another source. Asked why they did not report the matter, Blunt, who is 57, answered, "I did not want to blow my chest out about nothing."

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What country lies between Germany and Rumania?
5—What was Thackeray's first name?
8—What mountain gave its name to a vessel for heating liquids?
9—What creature is said to have its day?
12—Kind of tree.
15—If "all the land were apple-pie," the sea might be what?
16—Native metal.
17—What is the circulating fluid of plants?
20—Lair.
21—What State of U. S. is noted for its fertile soil?
24—What person might use a "side stroke"?
26—Who "in all his glory" was not arrayed like lilies of the field?

Down

1—What is one of diurnal birds of prey?
2—Nothing.
3—What do you call an entrance to a mine?
4—What is a city of Arizona on Colorado River?
6—A centipede has many pairs of what?
7—What insect is noted for its industry?
10—"Tall ——— from little acorns grow."
11—Young swine is what?
13—What "springs eternal in the human breast"?
14—Male bluebird has breast of what color?
18—What is first name of George Eliot hero who weds Dinah Morris?
19—Would you don, oak, or row a sexern?
21—What name is sometimes applied to upper part of the English Thames?
22—Inclination.
23—What do you call the husks of ground wheat, rye, corn, or other cereals?
25—Silent.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

A Verse for Today . . .

And the Lord make you to increase and abound in love one toward another, and toward all men.—I THESS. 3:12

Dutch 'Soap'

Chestnuts may be used for washing clothing, a Netherlands paper says; the kernels are grated and then boiled and mashed through a sieve into warm water for the washing.

In Lighter Vein

Drops of Water

German (passing Dutchman in occupied Rotterdam): "Heil Hitler."

Dutchman (acknowledging and returning salute): "Heil Rembrandt!"

German: "Halt! For vy do you say Rembrandt ven I say Heil Hitler?"

Dutchman: "You mention your best painter, so I am polite and mention ours!"—Camp Howze (Tex.) Howitzer.

Postwar Idea

Replace your drafted office personnel with good-looking marriageable girls. When the soldiers return they'll marry the girls, set 'em up housekeeping, and get back their jobs. This will save you the trouble of firing the girls."—William Feather Magazine.

Nagging

"My husband is an efficiency expert in a large office."

"What does an efficiency expert do?"

"Well, if we women did it, they'd call it nagging."—Furrow.

Brevities

Times change. We used to wonder what the future had in store for us; now we wonder what the store has in the future for us. —Grit.

The skins of fish are found to yield a substance from which suit fabrics may be made. Heretofore only the herring-bone has been utilized.—Milwaukee Journal.

Already it is asked to what purpose the Pentagon Building can be put after the war. The size and general locality seem right for stabling white elephants.—Detroit News.

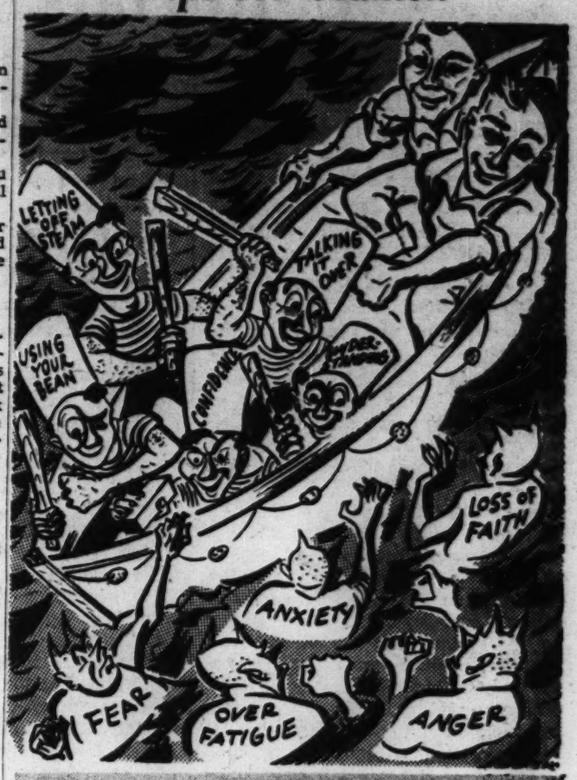
German Generals in Russia have hit on a new technique. Whenever the Reds attack they send back 100,000 runners to ask for help.—Boston Globe.

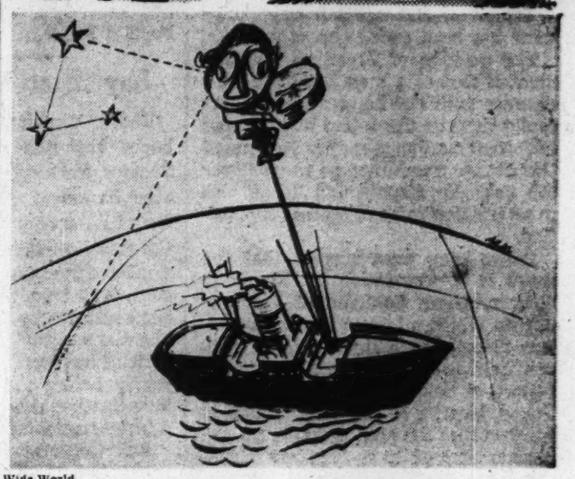
On Reprinting

The Eagle Grove editor, Ward Barnes, who is famed all over the Midwest as a writer, pianist and bon vivant, complained in the same paper that there were a lot of people in his community who do not believe anything is "good" which is written for the Eagle Grove Eagle unless it is reprinted in the Des Moines Register or The Christian Science Monitor . . . This is like somebody who remarked that people who would not believe a newspaper will believe a radio announcer reading from a newspaper.

—Malvern (Iowa) Leader.

Tips for Seamen





Wide World

These sketches illustrate some of the tips for wartime maritime merchant sailors which appear in booklet now being issued to American seamen. The booklet, issued by the medical division of the War Shipping Administration and the United Seamen's Service, outlines methods of battling the conditions confronting the wartime seaman when his ship is torpedoed and he's cast adrift. The top sketch depicts the sea gremlins that impede the path to rescue. The bottom sketch illustrates the need for seamen to keep daily track of their ship's position even in safe waters—to prepare themselves for the possibility of being set adrift in a small boat. In this connection the booklet states, "It is naturally helpful in navigating a boat in a large ocean to know where you're starting from." Ideas contained in the booklet came from veteran salts.

The Gardener's Lament

No matter how the seasons pass,
My lawn is always spurned by grass,
Which sprouts and flourishes and spreads
In lily, rose, and rhubarb beds.

RUSSELL PETTIS ASKUE

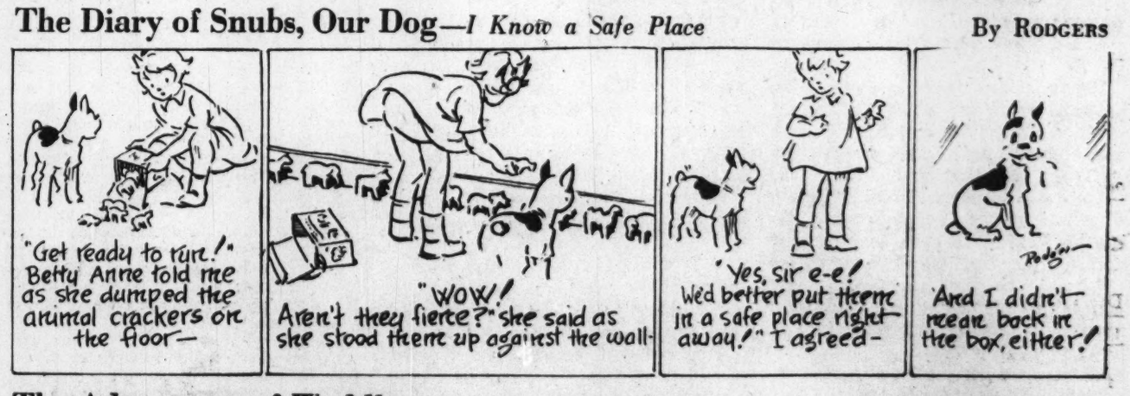
Taro Root

Taro, the root of a plant found in the South Pacific, is a nutritious food; it is boiled, then sliced and fried, and can be eaten cold in place of biscuits by soldiers on the march.

NEWS ITEM— BREAD MAY SOON BE BAKED BY RADIO WAVES.
THE BREAD'S DONE, MOTHER
S'FUNNY! EVERY TIME I TAKE A BITE I GET THE KATE SMITH PROGRAM
WHEN THE M-O-O-O-N COMES O-VER THE MOUN-TIN
AN AWFUL LOT OF STATIC IN THE CRUST, MAW
EXCUSE ME! MUST BE THAT FREQUENCY MODULATION
YES MAM! THOSE ROLLS WERE BAKED BY SHORT WAVE
CALLING ALL CARS - CALLING ALL CARS
I. F. VAN GELM

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Know a Safe Place*

By RODGERS


"Get ready to run!" Betty Anne told me as she dumped the animal crackers on the floor—
"WOW! Aren't they fierce?" she said as she stood there up against the wall-
"Yes, sir e-e! We'd better put them in a safe place right away!" I agreed-
And I didn't mean back in the box, either!

The Adventures of Waddles—*But He's Not Foolin'*

By THE HAGERS

"Brave Platypus, but for your pluck, I might have been," said I, "pressed duck.
This ribbon was awarded me For service I performed at sea.
You wear it now. Then give it to Someone who is as brave as you."
"It's April First, Duckbill, take care!" 'Twas my old friend, Koala Bear!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Sakhalin

There need be no words wasted on the probability that Russia did not consult its Allies before taking diplomatic advantage of Japan in Sakhalin. The act benefits both the United States' and Britain's war position in the Far East. It is a blow to Japanese prestige—a slap in Tokyo's "face."

Moscow points out bluntly that the cancellation of Japanese concessions in the Russian half of this long, thin island, that hangs like the hair of Damocles' sword just over Japan, follows Tokyo's failure to carry out a pledge given when the neutrality pact of 1941 was signed.

The courteous rejoinder of the Nipponese, offered by Tokyo Radio, is that the new arrangements prove that "the relationship between Japan and the Soviet Union is always secure and stabilized." Stability in this case is defined by the requirement that Japan hand over all Japanese-owned property for the unimportant consideration of $950,000, to be paid by Russia. Japan is free to export oil and coal which it has already stored in the region but its rights to exploit oil- and coal-bearing holdings there has been ended abruptly.

The position of Japan at this moment is that of a man holding off his enemies with one hand while he hurriedly signs on the dotted line to avoid new conflicts. Japan may have guessed that Russia would not go to war over the Sakhalin dispute, but Japan was in no position to bank on that supposition.

Tokyo may even suspect that the move is a preparation by Russia to clear northern Sakhalin of Japanese agents, which might in turn be a prelude to building a skyway for American bombers. There is little in the history of Sakhalin to lead anyone in Tokyo, Moscow or any other capital to suppose that the area is fertile for the development of Russo-Japanese friendship.

The Japanese have always pressed the Russians hard in this region. They occupied it after World War One, and when American pressures helped to guarantee Japanese evacuation of Russian territories on the mainland and so indicated that American policy was set against Japanese encroachment on Russian territory, Japan still drove hard bargains with the Russians over Sakhalin. The Russians countered by giving concessions to American commercial interests as well as to the Japanese.

The Sakhalin agreement is a victory for Russian diplomacy, timed to make the most of Japan's increasingly difficult position. It is made with a view to Russian interest, naturally, rather than to that of the United States or Britain. But it is this very fact of basic Russian interest coinciding with American and British interest at so many points in Europe and Asia that promises effective collaboration between the three great peoples in the war and in the peace.

Spreading the Defense

Japan had a clever defense plan. It depended on an outer shield of island garrisons linked by ship and plane. Ships could concentrate men and supplies at any desired point for offense or defense. Planes could quickly hop to any threatened base as needed. For two years the plan worked well, but such attacks as those made on Truk, Palau, Hollandia, Wewak, Woleai, and Rabaul in the last two days disclose that American forces have found an answer.

The American system is to spread the defense by hitting at several points at once. Today Admiral Nimitz, with his battleship and cruiser strength, can be fairly sure that enemy ships will not attempt to defend bases or supply lines west of the Philippines or south of the Bonins. He can send carrier forces to pound two or three key points at the same time. And these can be supplemented by land-based bombers, like General MacArthur's at Truk.

Tokyo dare not use its plan for concentration. It must try to defend Palau, Truk, Rabaul, and Hollandia at the same time. And they are 500 to 1,000 miles apart. Of the latest strikes, that at Palau is most significant, for it confirms the belief that Japan is not keeping its fleet in the big harbor there. And it takes the spearhead of American attack to within 500 miles of the Philippines. Next stop Mindanao?

What's become of those fine old Secretaries of the Treasury who used to tell Congress there was no sense in laying on taxes because of the threatened Treasury surplus?

Help Them Vote

We believe President Roosevelt is wise in refraining from a veto on the soldiers' vote bill. There is more than a little hope that "inadequate" as it is, it will open the way to state action which will give service men and women a larger voice in the elections than the 1942 law. And there should be no question about its constitutional validity.

Mr. Roosevelt says he has always favored as large a distribution of state ballots as possible. He has been concerned—and with reason—lest the complications of catching fast-shifting soldiers with applications and ballots from many states would simply disfranchise millions. Now he urges the States to facilitate voting either by state or Federal ballot and urges Congress to amend the law to permit those who don't get state ballots to use a Federal form.

This makes sense. We believe it is important that the home front should make every possible effort to let the battlefront have its democratic say in November—preferably by state ballots, but otherwise, as a minimum, by Federal ballot.

Lay That Needle Down

Those Washington observers who hoped that the eruption caused by Senator Barkley's dramatic rebellion over President Roosevelt's tax veto would let escape most of the steam of Congressional-Administration dissension have been disappointed. The President, it is true, made some harmonious overtures by freeing both his confidential assistant, Mr. Daniels, and his agricultural secretary, Mr. Wickard, to testify before the Senate Committee investigating the Rural Electrification Administration.

But Congress is in no reciprocal mood. Almost daily a parade of executive appointees, "bureaucrats" as many Congressmen insist on calling them, are called before one congressional committee after another for questioning. And to the lay observer, the questions seem to be aimed to harpoon about as frequently as they are aimed at useful information. The atmosphere of many of these hearings is brittle beneath the thin surface politeness. And the "bureaucrats" are trapped because Congress holds the purse strings and can lop off appropriations with utmost ease.

Several examples of this unhappy situation are at hand, but perhaps as good an illustration as any is supplied by the recent probings of the Federal Communications Commission by the Lea Committee of the House.

This commission, headed by a graduate of the Naval Academy, has been charged with such terrible things as failing properly to protect Pearl Harbor from leakage of military information by wire and radio; of bungling a monitoring job in Alaska that resulted in the trapping of an American naval task force; of dangling the threat of license cancellation over certain foreign-language radio stations to compel changes in personnel; and other reprehensible conduct.

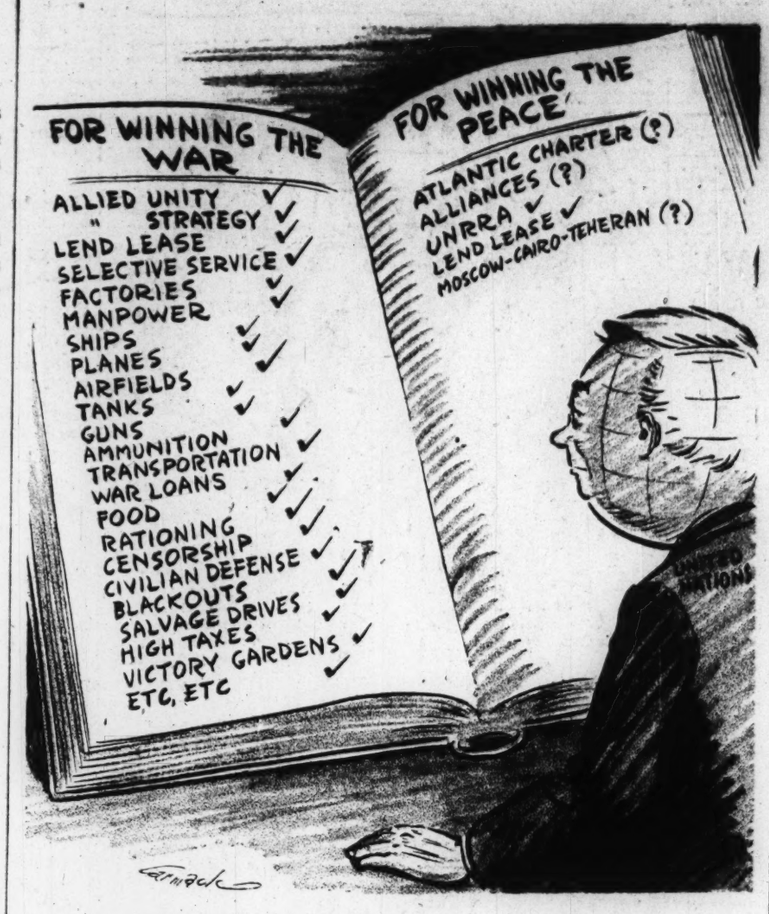
Evidence thus far adduced to support these charges seems sketchy in the extreme, yet day after day the chairman, or one of his assistants, has been required to make detailed denials.

A lively congressional interest in the administrative departments can be wholesome. But such interest is not constructive when it is predicated merely on a witch hunt for "bureaucrats." The time has come for Congress to stop mere "needling" and intelligently pursue legislation that can really guide and help these departmental administrators in doing better jobs.

Scrap for the "Big Scrap"

A New England mill manufacturing essential army and navy products shut down this week for lack of reclaimed waste paper, and other mills have been forced to operate on reduced schedules. Could the old paper and magazines in your attic or cellar have helped to prevent this? If so, it is not too late to remedy the situation. Paper is now the Nation's most "critical material." About 700,000 items for the armed services require it in their packaging, and the perfect performance of shells and other ammunition largely depends on proper paper protection in shipment. There has been introduced in Congress a resolution urging the States to adopt legislation making it unlawful to destroy waste paper. Coercion and penalties should not be necessary. You can prove they are not by sending your waste paper to war NOW.

One-Sided



Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

World Government

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Mrs. Leslie Buckle, of Hull, England, writes in a letter to The Christian Science Monitor that all liberty-loving peoples should plan a democratic popular government for the postwar world, instead of letting it be ruled by great Powers. I most heartily agree.

To do this, all peoples must, sooner or later, be permitted to send representatives, in proportion to their population, to the World Congress of a United Nation-States of the World, based somewhat on our own Federal Union. But, lest the illiterate millions of Asia, Africa, and Oceanica out-vote the educated minorities, such World Congress Representatives should be elected by those voters only who have passed an International Naturalization Test in literacy similar to our own Naturalization Test for immigrants. This would also stimulate education in all backward countries.

This World Parliament should consist of one House—"unicameral"—and a majority vote should make all international laws. The World President should be a mere moderator or chairman, with very limited power, to prevent national envies and fear of dictatorship and favoritism. All international officials, including World Court judges, should be elected by a plurality vote instead of being appointed by any one political person. An Executive Committee should be always in session, or on call, to apply boycotts and embargoes promptly to any aggressor—which should make police action unnecessary. Yet the bigger and better World Police we have organized, the less need will we ever have to use it, as its known presence will prevent all aggressions.

And the United Nations should at once elect an Executive Committee to draft the noble generalities of the Atlantic Charter into a World Charter or Constitution and Bill of Rights guaranteeing the four freedoms to all liberty-loving non-Axis peoples—and to the latter when they shall have proved themselves worthy. DAVID SWING FELTER

San Francisco

Sponsored Broadcasting

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I've just read a letter written by W. B. West, of St. Petersburg, Florida, appearing in The Christian Science Monitor. In this letter, Mr. West has commented on what he refers to as "a transgression of so-called freedom of speech"—the practice of allowing advertising on American radio networks.

He views as ideal the BBC practice of not allowing any advertising, and of charging "radio-consumers" 10 shillings per year for the service provided by their networks.

Perhaps Mr. West has not had the pleasure of being able to listen, day in and day out, to nothing but the BBC. The American system of sponsored broadcasting has allowed listeners in the U. S. A. a far wider range of programs from which to choose than the BBC "paid" system could ever support. In the United Kingdom, it is possible to receive only one or two local stations; these are usually carrying the same network program; if you don't like it, you can always listen to a German-controlled station.

We have often been long stretches at sea, and because of faulty weather conditions have been unable to pick up our American programs, presented shortwave by the Special Services Division of the War Department for our forces overseas. Our next choice, naturally, was the BBC. But their programs do not achieve the standards ours can; their government cannot afford the lavish outlay of our advertisers.

I know that there are some commercials which are so long-winded or detestable that even the announcers don't like them. But those advertisers soon wake up to the fact that they are driving buyers away by overstressing their product, and quickly "tone down" their announcements.

WALFRED R. CARLSON, JR.,
Staff Officer,
U. S. Merchant Marine

A Port Overseas

A Realistic Tax Program

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your reader from Fairport, New York, writing under the caption "Unwillingness to Pay," does not, it seems to me, present the entire picture of the tax question.

Many patriotic American citizens object to higher taxes because they are convinced (rightly or wrongly) that the taxpayers' money has been and is being wasted by inefficiency and "crystal ball" projects. They feel that if a little more business sense and economy of the common garden variety were exercised in Government expenditures, higher taxes would be unnecessary. It is common knowledge that this condition existed before the war began.

More recent instances of the lavish outlay of funds are the Canol project, the Pentagon Building, the Shipshaw aluminum deal in Canada (the latter costing a tidy sum of about $68,500,000). The housing project in Youngstown, Ohio, is another. This, according to reports, will net a loss of upwards of $7,000,000.

Most thinking Americans agree with your reader from Fairport that now is the time for a realistic tax program. That program should be based on a common-sense business economy, well seasoned with American ideals of democracy. Such a program would not saddle the returning veteran with the war burden, nor would it tax small business almost out of existence. It should foster the good old-fashioned doctrine of government "of, by, and for the people," rather than the notion that government can be all things to all men. FRANCES DE WITT JOHN

Newton, Mass.

The Baruch Report

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is indeed gratifying to note from an editorial in The Christian Science Monitor that I have the support of your newspaper for the essential recommendations contained in the report on war and postwar adjustments, sponsored by Mr. Hancock and me.

I was pleased to note you emphasized for your readers' guidance the fact that our proposals show a "lively appreciation of the human values" and that this "adds immeasurably to its appeal."

As your editorial states, the report should be made the subject of study and evaluation. Mr. Hancock and I would welcome this and are quite certain that the more the report is submitted to the acid test, the more friends and supporters it will gather behind it. It is complimentary, indeed, for you to describe the results of our endeavors as "a comprehensive viewpoint of an integrated program."

Let me say also I have no fault to find with the statement carried in another editorial in which you insist that Congress shall have a voice in the broad policies of reconversion. In no circumstances should anyone attempt to read into our report the implication that Congress is being nudged away from its proper functions. BERNARD M. BARUCH

New York

Amends to Canada

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I say in response to J. A. Gibson of Toronto that my letter on the neutrality of Eire was in no wise meant to disparage anything Canada has done in the war effort? We all must be grateful for the part Canada has played in this victory-achieving effort. I personally often think with gratitude of the young Canadian who, early in the war, drove through the streets of London with a live bomb in his hand, until he reached a place where he could put it out of danger's way.

While not questioning the accuracy of Mr. Gibson's figures, may I say that mine were taken from The Christian Science Monitor in December, 1942? These figures had been given by Mr. Clement R. Attlee before the Royal Empire Society of London, and I am sure that since then the numbers of the men in the Canadian armed forces have increased, as have those of other countries.

East Braintree, Mass. FRANCES PORTER

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Best News Reserved for the Last Page

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

For you who live in more northerly climates, Washington has good news these days. It is not about politics, taxes, or war. It is simply that the buds are swelling, that the robins are love-making, that the bluebirds are back, and that the grass is turning green and getting ready for boys to play on. Spring with its customary panoply is advancing from the South and has captured all this region along the Potomac, and you will see her, too, before long, doubt it not.

Congress has felt the urge of spring and has gone off home to see the folks. The corner vendors have reappeared and are selling daffodils to the home-going Government workers. Out our way, the more ambitious folk have already got their grass seed in, have limed their lawns, and are starting now with a grim sort of determination on this year's Victory Gardens.

* * *

From this desk in The Christian Science Monitor office, I can survey the situation. Spring is shaping up very well. The Virginia hills across the river are turning greener day by day. Down on Pennsylvania Avenue the conservative pin oaks have not altered their appearance, but over the red-tiled top of the great Commerce Department Building that lies between me and the Washington Monument I can see a subtle change in the famous cherry trees. They have lost their sharp winter exactness and are misty brown. Give us a hot day or two next week and that line of trees from this window will have disappeared in a pink and white foam of blossom, and spring will have left her official calling card at the American capital.

While I am looking out of this window, it is curious to reflect on the changes that have come to Washington. We were throwing away some old office scrapbooks the other day in a spring house cleaning, including dusty newspaper articles that were written back in Harding's and Coolidge's and Hoover's day. There is a queer nostalgia in looking over such articles of 20 years back. There were stories about far-off politics, and names now forgotten, and new mechanical developments like radio licenses, and talk about an increased aerial transportation. It was odd to see how unaware we were, in the heyday of the 1929 boom, of the thing that lurked just around the corner. Even after the financial crash, the stories do not reflect, I am sorry to say, a very adequate picture of what was happening, or of the forces involved. There were just repeated assurances from Mr. Hoover saying that things would be better in a few weeks, or at any rate a few months, and that prosperity was around the corner.

But what I started to say was, What a change has occurred in Washington in this time! When we first looked out of this office window, the huge three-block-long Commerce Department Building wasn't there across the street. We had a grandstand seat at the cherry-blossom show, whereas now we get only a peep over the Commerce roof. And half the other buildings are new. That new white stone cupola is the dome of the Jefferson Memorial, that enormous pile in the mid-distance is the Pentagon Building, and over beyond that to the right on the skyline is the Navy annex nestled in the Arlington hills. They are all recent, of course. Right below us, on "The Avenue," is the low-lying curious structure called the "U. S. Office of Information."

* * *

As a matter of fact, the whole great downtown center of Washington has grown up in the past 20 years, and this curious, hybrid city, that doesn't have the vote, that doesn't have any factories, that is the capital of the Nation, that is as often as not a term of reproach to the rest of the country—it has seen these big stone monumental structures go up, one after another, giving physical expression to the growth of governmental centralization of the past generation.

Well, here it is spring again. The forsythia is out. And it is a comfort to reflect, once a year or so when the robins remind us, that despite all the quirks of politics and the stupidities of man, spring is still on our side.

Yes, here it is back again, folks. It will be up your way in the North before long.

Political Realism

North . . South . . East . . West

By Frank L. Perrin

The stern realities to which the peoples of every country are now subjected, while teaching lessons of frugality and sacrifice, hopefully have served to impress upon us all the necessity of assuming political responsibilities heretofore too often neglected. The potential influence of the individual was never greater than in the impending test of popular preference in the quadrennial elections in the United States. The unadorned and revealing issue is that between popular government in its accepted sense, and an already planned directive government, undeniably bureaucratic in its essentials.

In the preliminary stages of this effort to analyze and array popular sentiment a condition exists which, because of its accepted directive and conditions inescapable and unavoidable wherever such a condition does exist, interferes with the proper and desirable balancing of the scales which are designed to function freely.

Assuming, without the exercise of prescient skill or any extraordinary ability to foresee and forecast the future, that the present incumbent of the White House will either be a candidate for a fourth term or dictate the choice of the convention as his successor, as he did the nomination of Mr. Wallace for the Vice-Presidency in 1940 against the advice and wishes of his party leaders, the realm of selectivity will be narrowed to the field of aspirants, avowed candidates, and possible dark horses in the party of the opposition.

It is reasonable to hope, this being the case, that from now until the June convention, and thence on until November, increasing popular interest and an ever-growing concern will be felt and manifested by the voters of all the States, both North and South, in this supreme test of popular democratic government.

The unsolicited invitation which the American people of all faiths and political creeds accepted to regain and defend political and religious freedom in the besieged lands across the seas, testifies convincingly to their determination to preserve those rights and privileges unimpaired in their home countries. They are not unmindful of the way and manner in which the ritual of emergency regimes and accepted benignant authoritarianism was first accepted, only to be imposed as the symbol of a "new order."

To these and many related things the thoughts of the men and women of all political faiths will turn voluntarily or be directed in the days and months to come. It is reassuring and heartening to realize that not all the charges of those who will arraign the governing body now in power, or the pleas in avoidance and apology offered by those on the defensive, must be accepted, or in their entirety believed. The expounding politician, of whatever school or creed, is a special pleader, like a lawyer defending or arraigning an accused person in court, or the advocate who discovers a preponderance of the equities in the cause of his client.

There are hopeful indications that even that contingent of a once bitterly partisan press, quick in defense of sectional or regional prejudices and opinions, will, in this campaign, counsel a thoughtful and unbiased appraisal of the verities of a situation the parallels of which are not in any sense reassuring. The freedoms which we have long enjoyed and to the defense of which those of every political creed are committed, are ours just so long as they exist in fact and are comprehensible in our contacts and experiences.

In somewhat laconic language, Grover Cleveland once said: "It is a condition, and not a theory that confronts us!" Many who are not alarmists or even confirmed oppositionists admit the application of those terse words to the situation at this moment. They see in what they regard as planned perpetuity, or an equally objectionable directed succession, the undesirable hybrid of a growth which spreads its own seeds of discord and destruction. They will remind us, lest we forget, of the abortive but determined effort to reorganize and control the United States Supreme Court. They will enumerate the orders-in-council which, with or without the sanction of Congress, have been invoked and enforced.

It is such a summation which will be offered as Exhibit A to convince us that now, as was declared by Mr. Cleveland, a "condition" confronts us.

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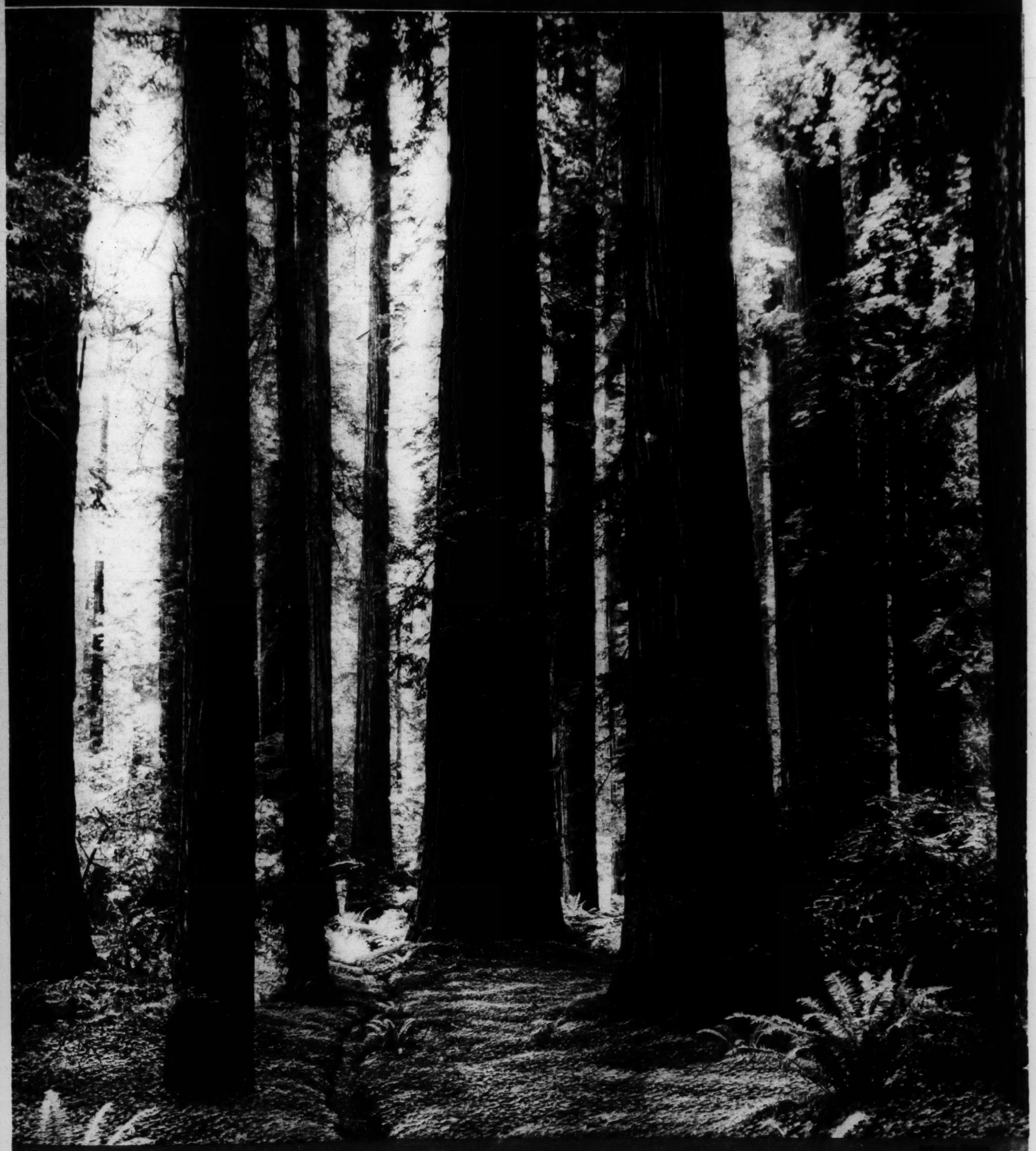
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section



SENTINELS OF THE AGES Are the Redwoods of the Pacific Coast, Some of Them Over 2,000 Years Old. This View Was Taken in Humboldt County, North of Uyerville, in California—See "Temples of Peace," *Pages 8 and 9*.

Indo-China Safely Under Nipponese - - - - *By Egon Kaskeline* - - - - **Page Three**

Republican Dark Horses

By Silas Longview

SENATOR ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG

SENATOR ROBERT A. TAFT

GOV. EARL WARREN

ON PERCENTAGE, dark horses haven't done so well in races for the American Presidential nomination. There have been only two such winners at the major party conventions since the turn of the century—Warren G. Harding and John W. Davis.

But hope springs eternal and there is rarely a dearth of available entries. It is not anticipated that 1944 will be an exception.

The natural habitat of the dark horse is the wide-open field. He doesn't fancy the tight situation where an incumbent President is involved, for ordinarily the incumbent can control party machinery sufficiently to get renomination if he wants it or can tip it to one of his choice.

Thus in 1944, with President Roosevelt's renomination widely believed to be a foregone conclusion, Republican tracks will be favored by the animal of the deep shade.

G. O. P. dark horses?

There are plenty of them, if by "dark horse" is meant a candidate who is available at the last minute when the leading contenders are stalled in a deadlock. There are plenty of them, if by "dark horse" is meant a candidate whose ability to win the race is not generally believed in or thought about by the public. There are plenty of them, if by "dark horse" is meant a candidate who appears as an unknown competitor.

* * *

A dark horse is not necessarily any candidate who is not in the lead on the first convention ballot. In 1940 Wendell L. Willkie could hardly be called a dark horse, for on the first ballot he ranked third, with more than 10 per cent of the total vote. Similarly, Governor Cox, of Ohio, was hardly a dark horse in 1920, for on the first ballot he ranked third, with about 12 per cent of the vote.

Dark horses, in the usual political sense, come from farther down the list of starters. Harding certainly was a dark horse in 1920. He ranked sixth on the first ballot, with only 4 per cent of the total vote. Even on the eighth ballot he had less than 15 per cent of the vote. He did not go into the lead until the ninth ballot, and was nominated on the tenth.

* * *

John W. Davis certainly was a dark horse in the Democratic convention of 1924, starting out with only 3 per cent of the vote. He was not nominated until 103 ballots had been taken, after the forces of William G. McAdoo and Alfred E. Smith had canceled each other out.

Eliminating the top three—Dewey, Taft, and Willkie—it might be said that everyone whose name was presented to the Republican national convention of 1940 was a dark horse. That list included former President Hoover, Senator McNary, Senator Vandenberg, Senator Bridges, Senator Capper, Governor Bushfield, Governor James, Representative Martin, Frank Gannett, and Hanford MacNider.

But who are the G. O. P. dark horses of 1944?

There can be, of course, no definitive list until the convention meets and names are presented. It is always possible that names never mentioned before will be offered at that time.

* * *

Nearly every speculative dark-horse list of this date contains the name of Senator Robert A. Taft, of Ohio, runner-up for the nomination four years ago.

The Senator, son of former President William Howard Taft, ostensibly took himself out of the 1944 race when he launched the candidacy of his fellow Ohioan, Gov. John W. Bricker, more than a year ago. He said in effect that he (Taft) had had his chance and lost, that Bricker had helped him to the limit of his ability in that losing cause, and that now it was Bricker's turn.

There are many Republicans who feel, however, that if Governor Bricker comes a cropper in the forthcoming nominating convention, his cohorts will give Senator Taft a play before turning to another candidate.

These people point out that Senator Taft was impressive in defeat at Philadelphia four years ago. They recall that his support increased through five successive ballots, and that but for the unprecedented "blitz" tactics of the brash Willkie forces he might have been the nominee of 1940.

They call attention, also, to Taft's increasingly prominent rôles in party affairs since 1940; his chairmanship of the domestic program committee created at the Mackinac conference of the Post-war Policy Advisory Committee; his leadership in major congressional battles —soldier ballot, food subsidy, manpower.

Still another Ohioan whose name appears on many of the dark-horse lists is Senator Harold H. Burton, 56, thrice Mayor of Cleveland and nationally known as a co-author of the famed Ball-Burton-Hatch-Hill Senate resolution for international organization to preserve world peace.

Now serving his first term in the Senate, Burton already is rated among the abler and more industrious members of that body.

* * *

Conspicuous on almost everyone's G. O. P. dark-horse list is the dynamic Governor of California, Earl Warren, who broke the Democratic hold on that State in the 1942 election. Like Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, of New York, he won national fame largely as a racket-buster, first as District Attorney of Alameda County (San Francisco Bay area), later as Attorney General of the State.

The Governor, 53 years old and a World War I veteran, calls himself a non-partisan public servant, and until he ran for the highest office in the State he had always been nominated for office by both Republican and Democratic parties.

Liberal and progressive, Governor Warren took much of the wind out of the sails of the Townsend Clubs, the ham-and-eggers and others of their type, early in his administration, by pushing a feasible old-age pension law ($50 a month) through his Legislature.

GOV. LEVERETT SALTONSTALL

Massachusetts' popular Governor, Leverett Saltonstall, is another who gets dark-horse rating in most of the current political books. Even before he was elevated to the chairmanship of the United States Governors' Conference at Columbus, Ohio, last summer, he was attracting national attention.

Now in his third term as the Bay State's chief executive, this well-born New Englander, lawyer and banker, has demonstrated to the satisfaction of many a Republican his right to consideration as a potential candidate for President.

In foreign affairs, Governor Saltonstall believes the future of the United States depends upon the stability of the world, and that world stability depends upon the vigor of co-operative world organization. On the home front he stands for a balance of local, state, and national governments, as opposed to collectivism, regimentation, and Federal edict.

* * *

Nebraska's Dwight P. Griswold is another of the Republican gubernatorial contingent who may figure as a 1944 dark horse. He has been entered in his State's Presidential preference primary as a favorite-son candidate, and as such will be pitted against Mr. Willkie, Commander Stassen, and General MacArthur.

No dark-horse list would be complete without the name of Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, of Michigan, who was fourth on the first ballot at the 1940 convention, with 76 votes.

A senior Republican member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the Michigan Senator has inclined to specialization in international affairs. In the past he has leaned to the isolationist view, or "insulationist," as he prefers to call it. He is chairman of the party's committee on foreign policy and international relations, which drafted the so-called "Mackinac Declaration."

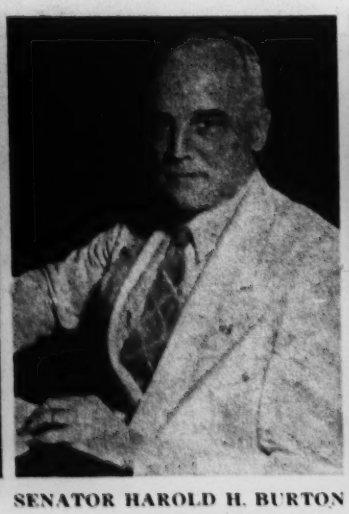
* * *

As an avowed candidate for the Presidential nomination, now waging an active campaign for it, Representative Everett M. Dirksen, of Illinois, is assured of listing among the dark horses. So, too, is Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, Republican floor leader in the House of Representatives, former chairman of his party's National Committee and permanent chairman of the last national convention. He is not a can-

(Continued on Page 15)

[Photographs on this page by Harris & Ewing, Wide World, Bachrach.]

COL. HANFORD MacNIDER



SENATOR HAROLD H. BURTON

REP. EVERETT M. DIRKSEN

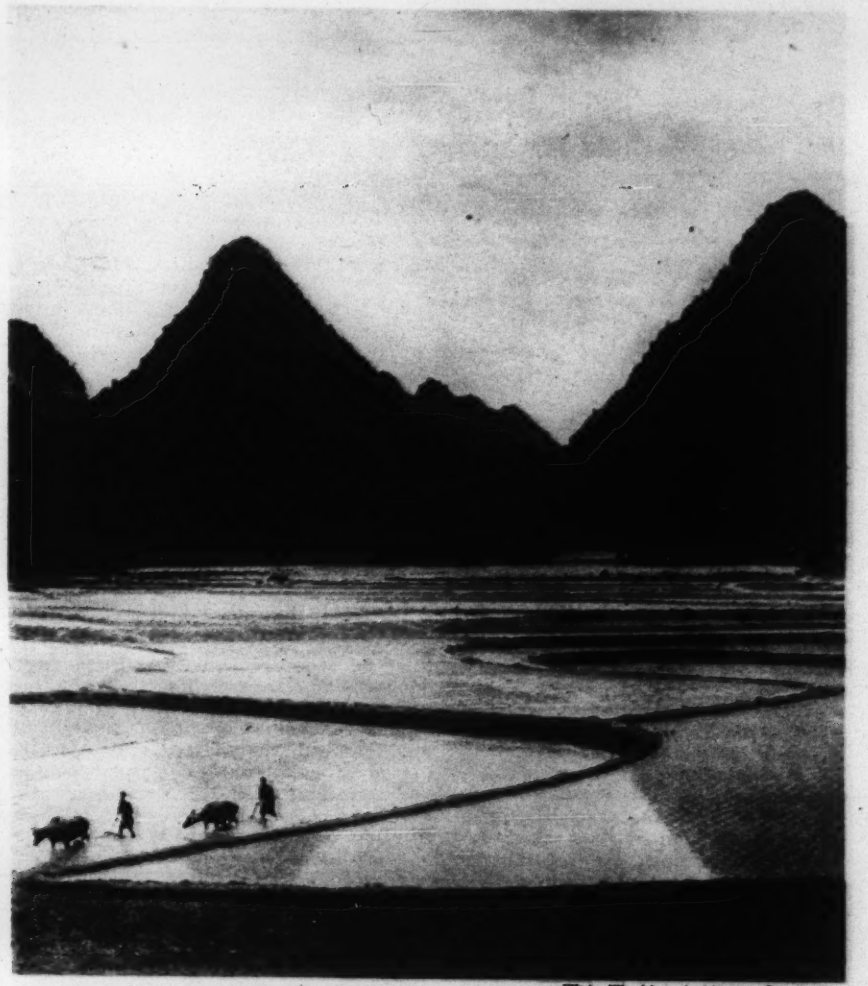
GOV. DWIGHT P. GRISWOLD

HENRY J. KAISER

Indo-China Balky Under Nipponese

By Egon Kaskeline

Upper: Palace of the Annamite Emperor at Hue, Indo-China. Lower: French Colonial Prisoners of the Japanese



Wide World and Alliance Photos

Rice Plantations Near Trung Khand Phu, Tonkin, Northern Indo-China, Part of Rich Food Sources That Fell to Conqueror

HISTORIANS will probably decide that the Pacific War actually started with the Japanese occupation of the French colony of Indo-China rather than with their sneak attack on Pearl Harbor. When, profiting by the French collapse in Europe, the Japanese began to infiltrate into Indo-China, the Imperial Government demonstrated to the world the full extent of its ambitions.

Indo-China's geographical position makes it the focal point of Southeastern Asia and possession of the colony vitally important to any would-be conqueror. From Saigon, largest city and port of the colony, Singapore can be reached in two days, Hong Kong in three days, Manila, Batavia, and Bangkok in four days each. With an area of 235,000 square miles, the French colony of Indo-China or, better, "Federation of Indo-China," with her population of more than 23,000,000—only 40,000 of them Europeans—is one of the largest rice bowls of Asia and therefore an ideal supply basis for a Japanese invasion army. With Indo-China and Burma firmly in their hands, the Imperial High Command need—at least—not fear their occupation armies in Southern Asia will ever be starved out, even if their long supply line with the home islands is severed by the Allied fleet. Indo-China has also very large possibilities of industrial development. Her soil contains coal, iron, chrome, zinc, tin, phosphate.

* * *

The Japanese did not have to fight for the occupation of this rich territory. After the French General Catroux had been ousted by the Vichy Government, his successor, Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of the colony, concluded treaties with Japan which actually made Indo-China a Japanese protectorate.

Japanese methods of occupation and exploitation of the colony are nothing but an amazingly accurate copy of Hitler's "New Order" in occupied Europe. The Japanese have adapted Nazi methods to Asiatic conditions. They are shrewder and less brutal than their European allies, but they have shown no originality whatever in dealing with the conquered peoples. The Vichy administration in Indo-China performs the same functions for the Japanese that the Vichy Government does for the Germans. It permits the Japanese to run the country without a large civil administration. The Japanese have successfully endeavored to eliminate the French planters and industrialists as well as the Chinese traders from leadership.

The Japanese have also broken France's financial grip on the country. Under the supervision of the Japanese Treasury and of the Imperial "Southern Region Development Bank," the "Yokohama Specie Bank" and other Japanese banks carry out all important financial transactions.

Japanese trade agreements concluded with the Vichy authorities have proved to be Japan's most effective means of exploiting the colony. Japan only delivered a small part of the industrial goods she promised to send in exchange for Indo-Chinese rice, maize, rubber, chrome, zinc and other raw materials. Indo-Chinese exports were merely credited on a "clearing account." The balance in Indo-China's favor has now run up as high as 500,000,000 yen.

The Indo-Chinese firms cannot even use their "credit yens" to buy goods in other countries of the "Japanese co-prosperity zone." The report of the French "Bank of Indo-China" states that "these yen are frozen and that only a few articles can be obtained from Japan in exchange." Japanese buying without sending goods has created a dangerous inflationary trend within the Indo-Chinese economy. Prices have gone up by leaps and bounds. Moreover, the Indo-Chinese administration is contributing directly to the Japanese war effort. The colony's budget for 1943 will allow 65,000,000 piasters, or almost one third of the total budget, for railways and public works expenses which are carried out for the Japanese.

While "collaborating" with the French administration, the Japanese have endeavored to win the natives. A large "educational program," sponsored by the "Japanese - Indo - Chinese Co - Prosperity Association," has been put in action to "sell" Japanese civilization to the natives. Japanese schools were set up, exchanges of high school students were organized, pro-Japanese magazines were published in the Annamite language. However, Japanese manifestations of friendship toward their "southern brothers" did not work out. The Annamite "élite" felt that they were to be deceived and that the Japanese did not mean Indo-Chinese independence but simply wanted to replace French influence by Japanese domination. They felt that they were considered as an inferior race. However, the Japanese found "Quislings" and were able to set up a "Mixed Federal Council" in which the natives have a majority.

* * *

Despite appeasement, native resistance against the Japanese is rising. Broadcasts from the Saigon radio station indicate that an increasing number of natives have been court-martialed for having damaged railway or telegraph lines or for having committed other acts of sabotage. The influence of Fighting French and the Chinese propaganda from Chungking is increasingly felt in Indo-China.

The internal tension in Indo-China is growing as the Japanese fail to fulfill their promises and to create actual prosperity in the occupied country. Japan, threatened by Allied offensives against her Asiatic and Pacific positions, becomes more and more ruthless in sacrificing the interests of the conquered peoples to the need of her war effort. As Japan's merchant fleet is whittled down by Allied submarine and plane attacks, her ships can merely carry away the most needed raw materials. She is still importing rice, phosphates, zinc and other goods from Indo-China, but the Indo-Chinese coal, iron, and rubber exports have been cut down by more than 50 per cent.

Large quantities of rubber have piled up in Saigon warehouses awaiting shipping facilities. The Japanese have well carried out road construction and have completed Indo-China's railway link with Thailand by building the railway between Saigon and Pnom-Penh. But they use the railways almost exclusively for military transportation, thus disturbing the country's economic life. They are, for instance, said to have built the strategically important railway to Thailand by dismantling other railway lines.

How critical the Japanese shipping situation is is disclosed by the announcement of a building program for wooden ships in Indo-Chinese yards. From 150 to 300 ships will be built of teakwood, of which Indo-China is the third largest producer in the world.

If the Allies want to supply China with sufficient war materials, they will have to conquer Burma and open the Burma Road, but the Japanese grip on Southeastern Asia can only be destroyed if the Anglo-Americans also succeed in reconquering Indo-China, which is the strategic link between Japanese-occupied China and Malaya, Singapore and the Netherlands Indies. The Japanese have announced their intention of completing the railway line between Japanese-occupied China and Indo-China in order to establish a direct railway connection through their Asiatic conquests from Korea to Singapore. This may be just Japanese propaganda but it shows, on the other hand, that Japan is feverishly working to consolidate her conquests in Southeastern Asia. Driving out the Japanese troops from Indo-China will be no walkover for the Allied armies. Although there is some resistance against the Japanese in the country, the Allies will not be able to count on any large-scale help.

The Indo-Chinese intelligentsia, however, mostly educated in French high schools, is in the majority opposed to Japanese rule. They seek self-government. The Fighting French have already announced that they mean to give a new political status to the colony, whose institutions will have a more liberal character, and whose citizens will have access to every position and every public office. The Allies have promised that after the war France will regain all her lost colonies. But France is too far away to give adequate military help to her strategically important possession in the Far East. While continuing to be part of the French Empire, Indo-China will have to receive some kind of military protection from the United Nations so that the Japanese thrust toward Indo-China cannot be repeated in future.

Especially David—Chapter II

By Arthur Youngman

ROAD TOWN JETTY, ISLAND OF TORTOLA, ON MARKET DAY

On Dec. 24, 1943, we printed an article by Arthur Youngman entitled "Especially David." It was an authentic piece and gave some of the experiences of a soldier at an army post in the Virgin Islands. It showed how a youth, stationed at a spot that might have been lonely and monotonous, found all kinds of diversion, and how he really made for himself (and others too) many interesting and happy moments. Today we give another installment of this G. I.'s story.

IT ISN'T EVERY "G. I." who can choose his own foreign duty post. Nor is it every "G. I." who would have picked a post on the tiny Caribbean island of St. Croix. But David could—and David did. And I don't think he's ever regretted it. He's had too much fun digging for Carib relics, painting pictures, converting a former U. S. E. D. office into a chapel, exploring the near-by British Virgin Island of Tortola—and all the while doing odd jobs for Uncle Sam.

But the best place to begin any story is at the beginning, and the beginning of David's story goes back to 1928, when a couple of bright youngsters, by the name of Halsey and Newt, and their tutor visited our island. Padre, as the boys affectionately called their tutor, had a number of novel ideas about education. English, for example, wasn't so much a matter of identifying adverbs and conjunctions as it was setting down one's own ideas, feelings, and experiences in an exercise book, and then rewriting them over and over again. Halsey's exercise book gave such a vivid picture of the island that later on it was published under the title of "Halsey in the West Indies."

David read Halsey's book and never forgot it. Consequently, when Pearl Harbor and induction came along, when his basic and special training was over, and when he was given his choice of four foreign duty posts, one of which was on the island Halsey had so vividly described, what was more natural than for David to choose St. Croix?

* * *

And so David came to our island. A part of every day he was on duty with the "weather boys" in the operations building. The rest of the time, however, he was free to be handy man for the chaplain or to scour the island for new friends and interesting experiences.

There wasn't anything on or off the post that David wasn't willing to try.

The chaplain was in charge of the post library and thought it needed a bit of dressing up. A few bright paintings might make it look less like a barracks and more like a reading room. David thought so too. So he copied on canvas some of his best snapshots of local scenes. When the chaplain, surprised and pleased, asked him where he got his training in art, David grinned.

"I sold insurance before Pearl Harbor, but before that I studied landscape architecture."

The noncommissioned officers were entertaining their civilian friends with a dance. Could David do something to make their clubrooms look more festive? David could. And what he did with a truckload of palm fronds and some colored electric light bulbs is still the talk of the civilian population.

Just as David was tying the last palm frond into place, the Commanding Officer dropped in. Tired, dirty, David climbed down from his perch on the step ladder and snapped into a salute.

The C. O. appeared to be impressed with the decorations. "How about a truck to bring the girls out from town, Sergeant?"

David grinned, respectfully. "A truck, sir? I don't think so. Why, there aren't enough girls in the island to fill a jeep."

Regularly every Sunday morning the chaplain held services in the library. But neither he nor the men felt comfortable there.

"Why not fix up a real chapel?" David suggested. "The old U. S. E. D. office is empty. If you speak to the Commanding Officer, he might let us have it. He might even give us the materials to fix it up."

The chaplain felt a bit dubious about the idea, but he did take it up with the C. O., who, surprisingly enough, said, "Go ahead and try it."

So David went to work. Beaverboard painted white and inch stripping stained mahogany masked the rafters and roof. The upper half of the sidewalls he painted cream; the lower half he stained a rich mahogany to give the effect of old-time wainscotting. The post carpenter provided benches and a railing, also stained mahogany.

When the lectern, the altar, and the piano were brought in from the library, David and the chaplain thought their chapel was finished. Then they realized that something—they didn't know just what—was missing.

"How about a couple of murals?" offered David.

The chaplain hesitated. Finally he said, "We-l-l, you might try it."

So once again David set to work, measured the windows and cut two pieces of plyboard to fit into the spaces. Out of these and his tubes of paint, he fashioned two simple, reverent paintings done like stained-glass windows.

When the murals were finished and set in place, they "made" the chapel. Graphically and effectively they suggested better than any sermon what the chaplain was trying to bring to his men each Sunday.

Everywhere he went in our island David made friends. I think, though, his greatest achievement along this line was his conquest of Tortola.

Tortola is one of the British Virgin Islands. Columbus discovered the islands, both British and American, on his second trip to the New World. One hundred years later Sir Francis Drake, cruising about the Caribbean and looking for a short cut to Puerto Rico, found the channel that separates the British Virgins from their American sisters.

During the next century Spaniards, Frenchmen, Dutchmen, Britishers and Danes struggled to possess these tiny dots of land. Finally, in the 1700's, the fighting stopped. The English got the islands north of Drake's famous channel; the Danes had to be content with the islands south of it.

Sugar and slavery made the 1700's boom years for the British Virgin Islands. Huge sugar plantations were staked out. Stone grinding mills, boiler works, and warehouses were erected.

In 1833, however, the British Parliament abolished slavery. Without slave labor the planters felt they could no longer operate their plantations at a profit. So they left Tortola for good. From that day to this the islanders have been mainly hard-working Negro farmers and fishermen.

The British Virgin Islands are a part of the Leeward Islands presidency and, theoretically, are governed from Antigua. Their real governor, however, is the Resident Commissioner. Until quite recently the Commissioner was stocky, kindly-faced, hard-working Dr. D. P. Wailling.

* * *

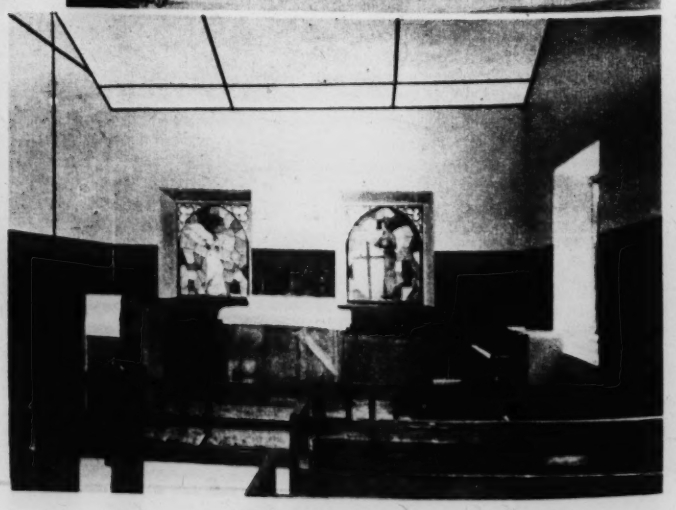
Someone on our island told David about Tortola. Immediately he decided that as soon as he could get a week-end furlough, he would pay the British Virgin Islands a visit. Eventually the furlough came, and David departed in a commercial airplane for St. Thomas, en route to Tortola.

Late the next afternoon he arrived at Road Town, the one village of any size in Tortola. Friendly natives met the launch and helped David locate the tiny four-room hotel which bore on the weather-beaten sign the inviting name, "The Social Inn." Here he was to sleep and here he found Mrs. Joe Abbott, who was to look out for his meals.

Next morning he set out to explore Road Town. Before doing this, however, he listed everyone in Tortola whose name he had heard mentioned in St. Croix. Later when he called on a person or met one in the street he would take out his list and methodically scratch off one more name.

The first name on the list, of course, was the Commissioner's. So off went

(Continued on Page 10)



Upper Left: David Puts Finishing Touches on One of His Paintings. Upper Right: A Tortolan Road. Lower Left: David Displays Carib Beads He Discovered. Lower Right: David's Chapel, Showing Window Murals

47 Years in Antiquity

By Commander John H. Chipman, U. S. N. R.

The following article is important for two reasons. First, it deals with the men and women who participated in the archaeological excavations for one of the world's leading expeditions in the desert and who have lost none of their enthusiasm, despite the suspension of activity due to the war. Second, it is written by a naval commander who has just returned from Egypt, thus indicating the glorious opportunity men in the service have of picking up information firsthand and of studying on the spot some of the age-old and significant landmarks in history.

THIS IS THE STORY OF MEN, the direct descendants of very ancient men, with whom a few of the West have had the good fortune to talk, to see at home and to learn of their daily work as "diggers of antiquity." These men are the nucleus of the organization developed by the Harvard-Boston Museum Expedition under the leadership of the late Dr. George Reisner, who reached the Orient in the '90's to prospect two claims, granted by the Egyptian Government, near the great pyramids of Giza, on the edge of Cairo. In the shadow of Chephren, the second largest pyramid of the triad, he established his camp on the highest knoll at the beginning of the desert, and this now has resulted in a square of one-story, comfortable buildings that was the Doctor's home for nearly 47 years. Here today is "Harvard Camp," and our Arab friends, the nucleus of his most fruitful staff, make their homes around it and guard day and night the precious claims.

In the Harvard and Boston Museums, you pass line upon line of glass-covered treasure, beautifully mounted and posed in clean, bright surroundings—the ancient art and craftsmanship of ancient Egypt, to be seen and enjoyed. Do you stop to think for a moment that they were not always so? that they have been rescued from oblivion, but by whom?

There is the fire in the inveterate archaeologist that impels him all alone to start digging when he arrives at the supposed spot. The scientific authority finds that modern organization applies to wholesale archaeological research and development just as it does to any large undertaking. Dr. Reisner's first problem, therefore, was the right choice of assistants and workers in the field. Was it better to bring to Cairo a staff of Americans who sought to follow archaeology as a vocation? Would they bear up under the daily tedium of difficult digging in the hot sand day after day, and most of the time finding nothing? Or, was it better to choose natives who would follow implicitly the dull, routine orders and stand up under the grilling heat, the stifling dust, the perpetual flies and insects? Practice now proves that for such work in Egypt the native Arabs, scrupulously chosen and patiently treated, according to their time-old customs do become the best producers of results.

* * *

The Arab has a delicate sense of humor. He is a lovable character and his fidelity is life-long, once it has been earned and fostered. Once he understands the nature of the work, sees a find uncovered and sees ancient treasure revealed, he soon gets the urge to dig on, day after day, with the same enthusiastic anticipation as the director himself.

Time neither dulls the enthusiasm or memory of the "old diggers" however much they reveal, year after year. There is, for example, the senior member of the group, Mahmoud Hanafy. Mahmoud assisted in the discovery of and the opening of the tomb of Queen Hetep-heres, wife of Sneferow and mother of Cheops, the builder of the largest pyramid at Giza. He saw revealed, piece by piece, the priceless furniture, belongings and toiletries of her majesty's household. These were restored and are now permanently exhibited in the museum at Cairo.

Next in seniority is Mahmoud Genawi, who also joined the expedition in 1900 and eventually became the first assistant to the head of all the native workmen. He personally has seen all the statues and statuettes found by the expedition before they were shipped either to the Cairo museum or to Boston. The arrangement with Dr. Reisner specified that whatever was found would remain at Cairo, but if there were two of the same object, then the duplicate could be sent to America for ownership and exhibit at Harvard or the Boston Art Museum. Where one item only was found, a copy could be made and sent to Boston.

Mohammed Tammam is one you would like to sit down with and chat away the evening, if you were versed in Arabic. Behind a serious mien is a wealth of humor you would like to cultivate. His particular task was to oversee the removal of debris. This was accomplished by means of long lines of natives filling their fiber-woven baskets, hoisting them upon their shoulders, and then winding their way to the dump pile. There are no steam shovels or automatic hoppers. Metal pails were acceptable only to carry precious water. They would never think of using them for lugging sand and rubble!

Hamid Genawi is another of the original staff. He has worked every dig of the expedition, seen all the treasures discovered, and supervised the packing of every item. The one discovery that impressed him most was that of the bust of Prince Ankh-haf.

It had lain on the ground forgotten and unseen much longer than it had stood on its pedestal remembered in its original splendor. "Sic transit gloria mundi." Hamid was impressed by the significance of the bust's falling and remaining so long by the base of the pedestal. "Book larnin'" hadn't revealed to him this gem of philosophy.

Abd Allah Ahmed is of the "second group" that joined the expedition in 1907. His particular art, self-taught, is that of mending pottery. His skill is truly remarkable. It is difficult to find the faults in an Egyptian piece, typically mended, after he is through with its restoration.

* * *

Before telling about the native "boss" of the expedition, called Reis Mohammed Said Ahmed, it is timely to say a word about his father, the late Said Ahmed, who joined Dr. Reisner in 1900. Said Ahmed deserves the most credit for developing and leading the natives who have become the invaluable staff of the present expedition. He was only 13 years old when he was "adopted" by the good Doctor. In four years he became the photographer-chief of the explorers. When there was no picturing to do, he was deep in the sand, dust, and rubble of the project, searching here, measuring there, all the while watching and directing the workmen. As project led to project, he taught, trained, and directed six of the organization in the technique of photography. As he lived, so he taught, and it is no wonder that his two sons should so ably follow his example. A little grandson, too, Hassan Mohammed Said, says he will follow the expedition when he is older.

Mohammed Said Ahmed did not earn his title of Reis because he is the senior member of the expedition but rather because he is the successful son of a successful father. He became expert at making and keeping a working file index of all discoveries, in making drawings with exact measurements and specifications of the mastabas, temples, tombs, stelae and finer treasure. He planned and entered in the diaries every day's activities. In addition, he kept all the accounts of the expedition as well as the personal accounts of the Doctor. He assumed full charge over all the native workmen and for archaeological management involving Arab personnel he proved the most valuable operator yet to be found. He speaks softly to his men and never gives orders; he knows their needs at all times. He works never by fits and starts, but always steadily, day after dusty day. Never is there an outburst of impatience with his men. Personnel managers in the large industrial plants of the West can find an ideal here.

Mahmoud Said Ahmed, brother of Reis Mohammed Said Ahmed, joined the expe-

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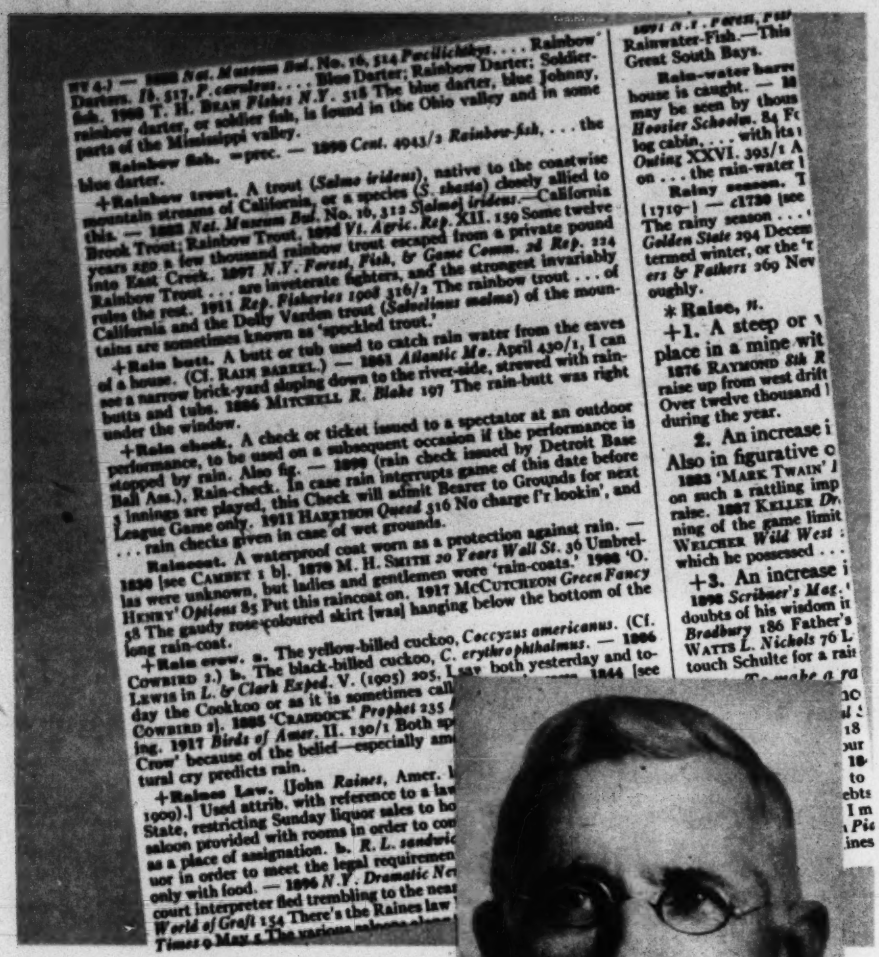
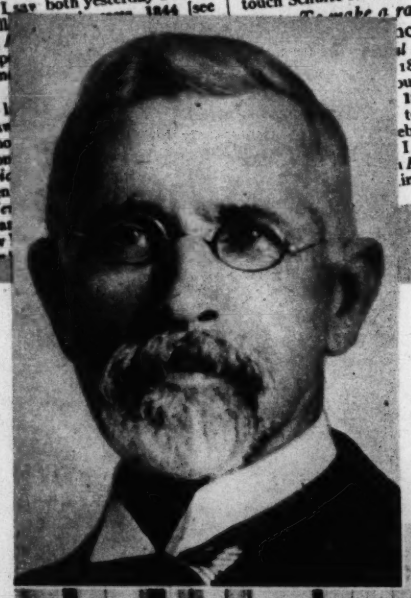
Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Top: The Slate Pair, Mycerinus and His Queen, in Process of Excavation. Inset: Dr. George A. Reisner When Professor of Egyptology at Harvard University. Middle: Miss Evelyn Perkins, Secretary to Dr. Reisner, Joins the Circle. Bottom: Francis Olcott Allen, Hatless, Acting Director, With His Field Workers and Some Valuable Records. In Front, Hand on the Table: The Third Generation of Diggers. Little Hassen Mohammed Said

Dictionary of American English

By Dorothea Kahn


Darters. Ib. 517, P. caeruleus. . . . Blue Darter; Rainbow Darter; Soldier-fish. 1902 T. H. Bean Fishes N.Y. 518 The blue darter, blue Johnny, rainbow darter, or soldier fish, is found in the Ohio valley and in some parts of the Mississippi valley.
Rainbow fish. =prec. — 1899 Cent. 4943/2 Rainbow-fish, . . . the blue darter.
+Rainbow trout. A trout (Salmo iridens), native to the coastwise mountain streams of California, or a species (S. shasta) closely allied to this. — 1883 Nat. Museum Bul. No. 16, 312 Salmo iridens.—California Brook Trout; Rainbow Trout. 1892 Vt. Agric. Rep. XII. 159 Some twelve years ago a few thousand rainbow trout escaped from a private pound into East Creek. 1897 N.Y. Forest, Fish, & Game Comm. 2d Rep. 224 Rainbow Trout . . . are inveterate fighters, and the strongest invariably rules the rest. 1911 Rep. Fisheries 1908 316/2 The rainbow trout . . . of California and the Dolly Varden trout (Salvelinus malma) of the mountains are sometimes known as 'speckled trout.'
+Rain butt. A butt or tub used to catch rain water from the eaves of a house. (Cf. Rain barrel.) — 1861 Atlantic Mo. April 430/1, I can see a narrow brick-yard sloping down to the river-side, strewed with rain-butts and tubs. 1886 Mitchell R. Blake 197 The rain-butt was right under the window.
+Rain check. A check or ticket issued to a spectator at an outdoor performance, to be used on a subsequent occasion if the performance is stopped by rain. Also fig. — 1899 (rain check issued by Detroit Base Ball Ass.), Rain-check. In case rain interrupts game of this date before 5 innings are played, this Check will admit Bearer to Grounds for next League Game only. 1911 Harrison Queed 316 No charge f'r lookin', and . . . rain checks given in case of wet grounds.
Raincoat. A waterproof coat worn as a protection against rain. — 1830 [see Cabbet 1 b]. 1870 M. H. Smith 20 Years Wall St. 36 Umbrellas were unknown, but ladies and gentlemen wore 'rain-coats.' 1908 'O. Henry' Options 85 Put this raincoat on. 1917 McCutcheon Green Fancy 58 The gaudy rose-coloured skirt [was] hanging below the bottom of the long rain-coat.
+Rain crow. a. The yellow-billed cuckoo, Coccyzus americanus. (Cf. Cowbird 2.) b. The black-billed cuckoo, C. erythrophthalmus. — 1806 Lewis in L. & Clark Exped. V. (1905) 205, I saw both yesterday and today the Cookkoo or as it is sometimes call[ed] [see] Cowbird 2]. 1888 'Craddock' Prophet 235 [ing. 1917 Birds of Amer. II. 130/1 Both sp[ecies] Crow' because of the belief—especially am[ong] tural cry predicts rain.
+Raines Law. [John Raines, Amer. l[egislator] 1909).] Used attrib. with reference to a law State, restricting Sunday liquor sales to ho[tels] saloon provided with rooms in order to co[ntrol] as a place of assignation. b. R. L. sandwic[h] uor in order to meet the legal requiremen[t] only with food. — 1896 N.Y. Dramatic Ne[ws] court interpreter fled trembling to the near[est] World of Graft 154 There's the Raines law [in] Times 9 May 5 The various saloon[s]
1891 N.Y. Forest, Fish & Game Comm. 2d Rep. 224 Rainwater-Fish.—This Great South Bays.
Rain-water harve[st] house is caught. — 18[90] may be seen by thous[ands] Hoosier Schools. 84 Fo[ur] log cabin, . . . with its r[ain-water] Outing XXVI. 393/1 A[ll] on . . . the rain-water [is] Rainy season. T[he] [1719–] — c1720 [see] The rainy season . . .' Golden State 294 Decem[ber] termed winter, or the 'r[ainy] ers & Fathers 269 Nev[er] oughly.
* Raise, n.
+1. A steep or [sharp] place in a mine wit[h] 1876 Raymond 8th R[ep.] raise up from west drift [to] Over twelve thousand [tons] during the year.
2. An increase i[n]
Also in figurative c[onnection]
1883 'Mark Twain' [Life] on such a rattling imp[ortant] raise. 1887 Keller Dr[ift] ning of the game limit [by] Welcher Wild West [of] which he possessed . . .
+3. An increase i[n]
1898 Scribner's Mag. [of] doubts of his wisdom in [the] Bradbury 186 Father's [to] Watts L. Nichols 76 L[ife] touch Schulte for a rai[se]



When Pilgrims and Cavaliers brought the English language to the New World some four centuries ago, they planted it in virgin soil and started a lush growth. Now the results of that transplanting are traced for the first time in historical sequence in the monumental Dictionary of American English, published after 18 years of scholarly enterprise by the University of Chicago Press. The work, like the language, links the two nations. For the editor of the completely American dictionary is a British scholar, Sir William A. Craigie, of Christmas Common, Watlington, England.

You can read the history of the United States in the pages of this work. For this is in no sense a dictionary of American slang. It is a set of books which shows how the language of Shakespeare and Bunyan was made to serve the expanding needs of the new country—a land which possessed plants and animals never seen in the Old World, a country forever inventing strange machines, devising new games, establishing new customs.

But it was the Scottish lexicographer who convinced American scholars that they ought to write a history of their language, word by word. About two decades ago, Dr. Craigie, Great Britain's leading lexicographer, paid a visit to the University of Chicago. At that time he was completing his work as editor of the Oxford English Dictionary, an achievement for which he was later knighted. During his visit he made arrangements to begin an American dictionary on the lines of the Oxford work. In the fall of 1925 he returned to the university, bringing with him much file material loaned as a starter by the Oxford English Dictionary. He acquired a Chicago staff, including in it a young man then a graduate student, Mitford M. Mathews. Dr. Mathews, now assistant editor of the dictionary, is the only person who has remained on the Chicago staff the full 18 years.

Halfway through the work, Sir William returned to his home in England. But this change in residence in no way prevented him from continuing as editor of the DAE. (That's what the staff calls the dictionary for short.) He left as co-editor here Prof. James R. Hulbert, of the university's English department, who proved to be an able liaison officer, and practical editorial work was placed in the hands of the Chicago staff. But every page of proof was mailed to the editor-in-chief in England for final correction. This trans-oceanic editing continued all during the war, with only one set of proofs lost. This set was quickly replaced.

These trips to England have in no way impaired the American flavor of the work. Rather has the long perspective of the editor proved to be an advantage, Dr. Mathews believes. In any case, the dictionary is thoroughly American.

Each section as it came from the press over a period of eight years presented fascinating biographies of words. The names of the sections have in themselves aroused interest—A to baggage; butterfly-pea to chubby; dewberry to emporium; Virginia dogwood to zu-zu, to cite a few of them.

Dr. Mathews offers a paragraph which gives the reader some idea of the number of words in good standing which have been coined in this country. Each italic word or phrase is of American origin:

> John Brown rose from his *rocking chair*, buttoned his *vest*, put on his *rubbers*, and dashed for the *elevator*. Reaching the *sidewalk*, he made a *beeline* for his *automobile* which he had carelessly *parked* in front of a *hydrant*.

The dictionary shows that Americans have been ingenious when it comes to using old words in new combinations. It abounds in such original phrases as "face the music," "run for office," "square meal."

Tracing down the origin of American words and word usages is not easy, and the dictionary leaves some puzzles still unsolved. The origin of "O. K." is misty. The dictionary makers record the story that Andrew Jackson, a poor speller, wrote "oll korrect" on a report to mean "right." But they don't vouch for the authenticity of this tale.

Now and then, however, they discover a word or phrase in its cradle. "Holding the bag" is traced to Thomas Jefferson, who wrote in 1793 of Spain being "left the bag to hold." George Washington is put down as the first to use "average" as a verb. Benjamin Franklin is cited as the coiner of the word "electrician."

The Detroit Baseball Association finds itself in this distinguished company of word and phrase makers because, according to the dictionary, it originated "rain check" in the year 1890.

A great many words have taken on new meanings, and the origin of these meanings can sometimes be accurately dated. Take the case of the letter A. Never in England was it used to denote a scholastic grade, Dr. Mathews says. But in this country "A" is widely used to signify excellence. The dictionary editors found it was first used as a grade in Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill., in 1877. The system of grading by letters was evidently brought over from Sweden by founders of this college, who had been professors at Upsala and Lund.

How is all this material gathered? To explain requires a glance at the technique of making an historical dictionary, a technique developed through the 70 years spent producing the Oxford Dictionary. In the rooms at the University of Chicago, where the dictionary was edited, you see shelf upon shelf of files. In the boxes are thousands of slips, each bearing one word and one quotation showing the American usage of that word at some specific date. Author and title of the work are also given.

These slips were made out by great numbers of students who read little-known American writings for the express purpose of finding examples of American usage of English words. Old newspapers, almanacs, and dime novels, as well as the works of such racy American authors as Mark Twain, were read for this purpose. Students in Dr. Craigie's dictionary class did a good deal of this work at the start. Others helped. Then along came the National Youth Administration, looking for employment for students during the depression, and the dictionary became an ideal project for these part-time workers.

When a million or so slips were filed alphabetically, the editors began their task of selection. They rejected those quotations of less interest, retained those which threw light on the history of a word. The slips became the actual text of the dictionary.

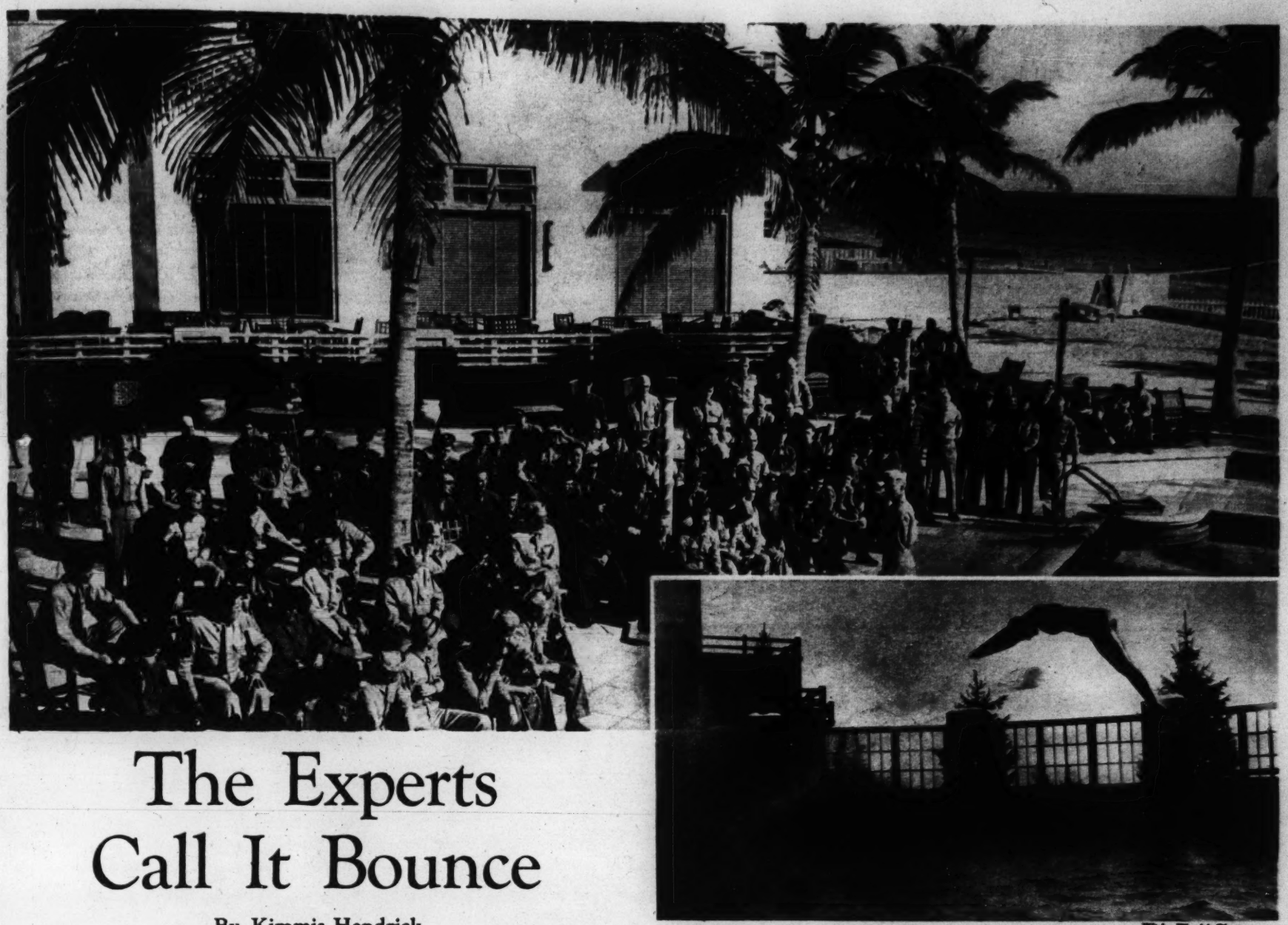
Production of the dictionary was, of course, an expensive task. Financial contributions were made by the General Education Board, the American Council of Learned Societies, and the University of Chicago, to the amount of about $300,000. The remaining expense, about $120,000, was met by a selling price of $100 a set.

The University Press figured that an edition of 2,500 sets would be ample to meet the demand, but it was virtually sold out on publication. Reprinting during the war is out of the question, since early plates were destroyed. So the University Press is not looking for orders.

But there is to be another dictionary, a smaller volume, what you might call the cream of the DAE. Dr. Mathews, whose enthusiasm has only increased with his long period of devotion to the project, has made arrangements with the University of Chicago Press to publish the abbreviated edition. It will include only those words and phrases which originated in the United States or took on some new, special meaning here.

There will no doubt be much new material in the smaller dictionary. For Dr. Mathews, who grew up in the South, where many frontier words survive in common speech, is a Sherlock Holmes when it comes to tracing words to their origins. What he can't find in books he gleans from the speech of people. He and the other editors hope that the publication of DAE will prove a challenge to readers to find still earlier usages. To Dr. Mathews, as to Sir William, who is again at work, a dictionary is never finished.

Page Proof (Top) Shows a Few of the Countless Examples of Word Usage in the Dictionary of American English. Middle Inset: Sir William A. Craigie, Editor of the New Dictionary. Lower Left: Prof. James R. Hulbert, Co-Editor of DAE, and Joseph A. Brandt, Director of University of Chicago Press, Look Over Hand-Bound Copies to Be Presented to the President of the United States and King George VI. Lower Right: Dr. Mitford M. Mathews, Assistant Editor of the Dictionary, Has Close to a Million Slips of Source Material



Wide World Photos

Far From Flak and Enemy Fighter Planes, These Recently Returned Men of the Army Air Forces Listen at Miami Beach "Redistribution Station" to Their Commanding Officer, Col. Luther L. Hill. Lower Picture Was Taken at a Heated Outdoor Swimming Pool at Sun Valley, Idaho

The Experts Call It Bounce

By Kimmis Hendrick

THE MEN who have seen Germany from 30,000 feet overhead or have helped chase Rommel with the tail gun of a B-25 or have started bombing the Japanese farther and farther back toward Tokyo have one characteristic, broadly speaking, in common.

The experts call it bounce. When they want to be a bit more definitive, they call it resiliency. Whatever the term, they mean that to a wonderful degree American airmen—pilots, navigators, bombardiers, radio operators, gunners, ground crew men, and so on—are proving that they can go through the worst the enemy can offer and come back smiling.

Three "Redistribution Stations" lately activated by the Army Air Forces at Atlantic City, Miami, and Santa Monica, under the command of Col. Henry M. Baily, are turning up abundant evidence in support of the foregoing generalization. To these centers men who have been flying or servicing warplanes in combat zones are being sent for rest, reevaluation, and reassignment to duty.

Careful check-ups, based on study of the men as individuals rather than as impersonal factors in mass warfare, are showing unmistakably the typical American youth's ability to "take it."

They are young, these Air Forces men, and they have been everywhere, seen everything. They have been drenched by Aleutian rain and bogged down in Burma mud. They have waited for decent flying weather when the cloud-roof lay low over England and they have defied the clouds to get back from a bombing raid into the center of Germany. They have sped through the sun-drenched sky of the South Pacific and dealt with the dust storms of North Africa. When they talk about the weather, it is on a global scale.

They include, for instance, the little Filipino sergeant who tail-gunned his way over the Ploesti oil fields in what was doubtless the most spectacular, dangerous, long-range raid of the war so far. He tells about it quietly, with his boyish grin for punctuation, in the lobby of the Edgewater Beach Club at Santa Monica, where Redistribution Station Number Three has its headquarters.

They include the boys from Texas who banter with each other as to whether Burma mud was worse than North African dust.

They include the pensive fellow who's been a prisoner of war somewhere and can't talk because he is under oath to the Government to keep his story to himself until it is decided the telling can do no damage.

And they also include the merry chap with brown hair and blue eyes from Kansas who has just come back from teaching gunnery in England. Some of his students, he says, were Japanese-Americans. You couldn't feel sure of them, somehow. And yet—with obvious pride—he points out Ben playing Ping-pong with some other airmen on the other side of the Edgewater lobby.

Ben, a Japanese-American, is one of the heroes of the Army Air Forces. He's as American as Walt Whitman or a thick chocolate malted milk. He has this "bounce" the Air Forces talk about.

The Chief Flight Surgeon at the Santa Monica Station calls it that. The corporal at the piano in the lobby banging out "How Sweet You Are" and the group of fellows rehashing having heard Dinah Shore sing at Hollywood Canteen last night illustrate, more or less, what he means. Some fliers find it harder to quiet down after skyrocketing over the enemy than others, and mental readjustment becomes a definite problem for certain of them, but he says the Station is learning how to meet their needs nearly 100 per cent, and the number who snap back to civilian normalcy almost instantly is amazing.

At Atlantic City, Miami, and Santa Monica—cities chosen for their recreational advantages—the Army Air Forces have taken over hotels and clubs for returnees during the 15 days they stay at the Redistribution Stations. While in the stations, they are given exceptional opportunities to play—to swim, ride, fish, sight-see—and, almost without their knowing it, they are interviewed, examined, and recommended to Washington for further duty.

Some of the men, the Redistribution Stations soon find out, need extended rest. They are sent to camps at Castle Hot Springs, Ariz.; Kerrville, Texas, and Lake Lure, N. C.

Distances mean nothing to these Air Forces globe-circlers. One of the officers I talked with at Santa Monica had been in England only a few days before, attached to a fighter wing. A sergeant had just hopped back, as it were, from India. Someone started to introduce a captain to a major, but they knew each other; they had met in Britain.

Because they have been living at propeller tempo, they don't settle down into the home folks' pace too easily and are restless to get back on the job. They don't complain. But a reporter gets an inkling that home-front grousing over ration points and labor disputes aren't their ideas of what's important. He also concludes that most of them aren't out to remake the world, and for a simple reason: it's already remade.

The Japanese-American top turret gunner, whose home is Nebraska, had gone deeper into the significance of the war than any other man I talked with, although doubtless his very New World views were almost typical. To him, the war is a war to crush out the pagan militarism of Germany, the pagan militarism of Japan. He has had his whack at the first target and hopes to have a whack at the second.

Ben—the Japanese-American—enlisted two days after Pearl Harbor, and nine months later sailed for England. He applied for gunnery training immediately and got it, but he had to beg to be taken on a plane. Today nobody in the Air Forces questions his loyalty. He wears the Distinguished Flying Cross, the highest possible decoration, and he has been awarded it twice. He also wears the Air Medal with four oak clusters, which means it has been given him five times—the last for completing voluntarily five bomber missions beyond the 25 constituting his tour of duty.

Ben left a trucking business of his own to enter the Air Forces. The little Filipino sergeant had been younger when he was drafted, and tail gunning is his first job.

These men don't begrudge the enemy credit for their skill, or recognition for the excellence of some of their planes. As one lieutenant said, young Americans are going at the war as they'd play a football game—determined to win, too wary to underestimate the opponent's strength, and too keen on victory to waste much time hating.

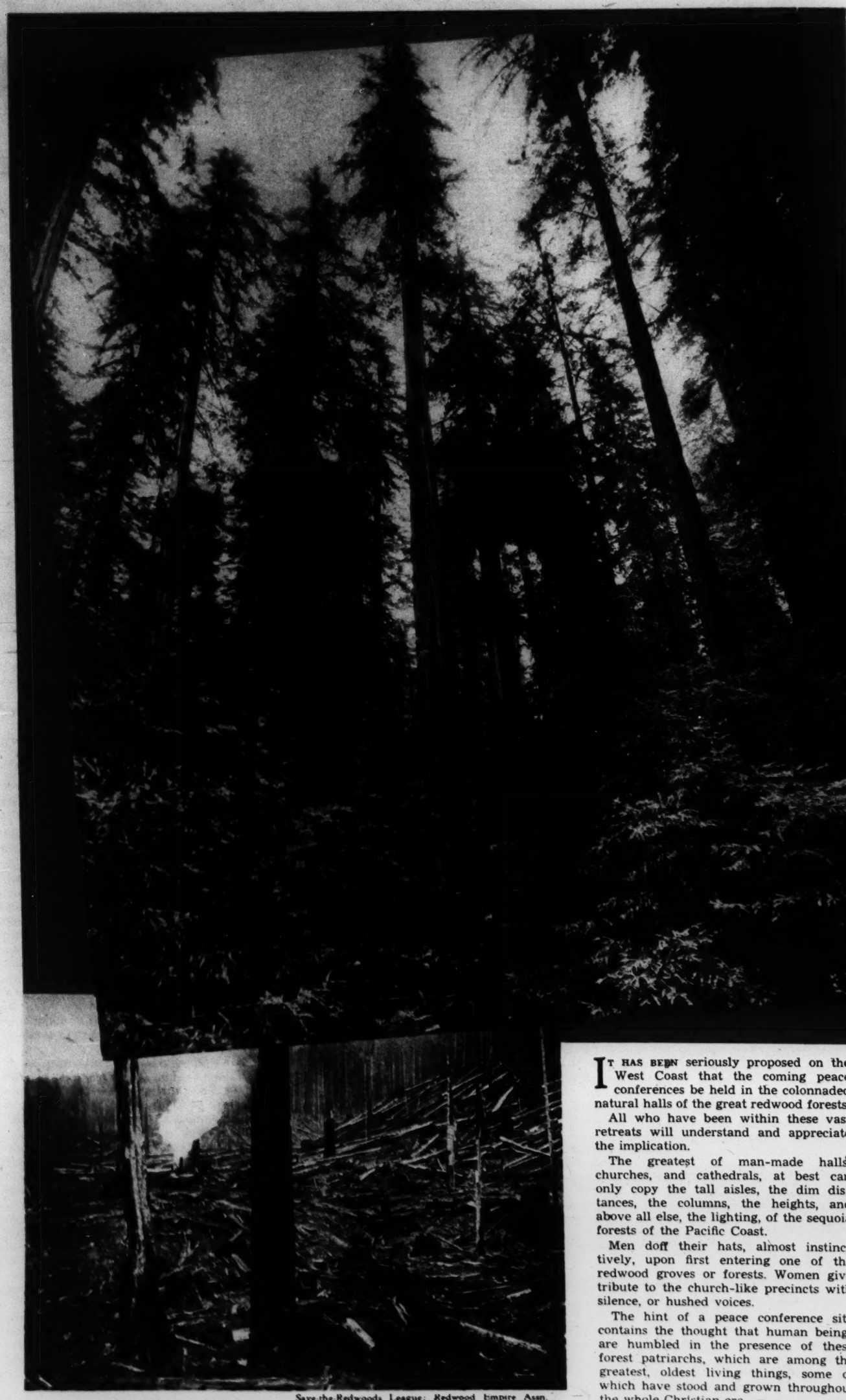
One chap who had flown 48 missions in the Burma-India-China area was quick to challenge the surmisal that the Japanese are no good in the air. "They have the best interceptor planes in the world," he declared.

The perspective of such an observation, apparently typical of the sane and sensible outlook of the thousands of young Americans making up the country's tremendous air-fighting strength, bears out Commanding General Henry A. Arnold when he says: "We took our Air Force personnel from the cream of America's youth. They've been put to severe mental and physical tests abroad, and they've come through with flying colors."

The success of the Redistribution Station program proves that with sufficient vision and planning, the United States can face the entire ultimate and wished-for job of demobilization with confidence that what makes the best fighter makes also the best civilian and that there is a way to ease every man out of the first rôle into the magnificent normalcy of the second.

Temples of Peace

By Rodney L. Brink



Save-the-Redwoods League; Redwood Empire Assn.

KNOWN AS WORLD'S TALLEST TREE (Upper). This Patriarch Is 364 Feet Tall, Estimated to Be 2,000 Years Old. Lower: Redwood Forest a War Casualty Along Eel River, Near Weott, Calif.

sections of the redwoods will not be standing when peace comes. They are being obliterated. Many thousands of the Coast redwoods are literally going to war.

One particular mountainside near Pepperwood, California, on Highway 101, lately a grand and glorious amphitheater of leaf-green ceiling, many columns, and soft carpet of spun bronze—is a casualty. The destruction on Tarawa and Kwajalein was not more complete. This mountainside is stripped, denuded, a strangely vacant place in an area of trees.

No one is working to preserve all the redwood forests. Even the Save-the-Redwoods League, which has been instrumental in setting aside many thousands of acres of them in public parks and groves, does not aim to save all.

This is as it should be. The great trees serve many useful purposes as lumber. To save the finest of the trees, and first, those finest along the highways, where they can be visited and appreciated by many persons in ordinary times—this has been the goal.

The newly-bare mountainside near Pepperwood almost abuts on the highway. The thinnest screen of big trees, only three or four deep, now hides its nakedness. Through this screen, on a recent date, could be seen the powerful black monster — the donkey engine — which ate its way through the magnificent forest as a cutworm goes through a tray of tiny cabbage plants.

Again, for emphasis, let it be said that no organized effort is being made to save all the redwoods. That, nearly all agree, would not be practicable.

IT HAS BEEN seriously proposed on the West Coast that the coming peace conferences be held in the colonnaded natural halls of the great redwood forests.

All who have been within these vast retreats will understand and appreciate the implication.

The greatest of man-made halls, churches, and cathedrals, at best can only copy the tall aisles, the dim distances, the columns, the heights, and above all else, the lighting, of the sequoia forests of the Pacific Coast.

Men doff their hats, almost instinctively, upon first entering one of the redwood groves or forests. Women give tribute to the church-like precincts with silence, or hushed voices.

The hint of a peace conference site contains the thought that human beings are humbled in the presence of these forest patriarchs, which are among the greatest, oldest living things, some of which have stood and grown throughout the whole Christian era.

The purpose of this article is not to "sell" the idea of a peace conference site, however, but to record the fact that some

AVENUE OF THE GIANTS, Humboldt County, Calif., Has Bracken, Sword Fern, and Thimbleberry

The Save-the-Redwoods League and the State of California have swapped, optioned, haggled, bought, condemned, and used every other possible device to save the finest trees along the highways.

The naked mountainside, leaning crazily toward the motorist, strewn with the bronze and dull green slashings left by logging crews, a giant cone of leviathan jackstraws deposited near the muddy end of a toy railroad leading downvalley to a mill—these only serve to accent the good job that has been done in the rescue of the finest, the necessity for vigilance in wartime as in peacetime, and the work ahead for years before the Save-the-Redwoods League can halt or rest.

The big twin mills of the Pacific Lumber Company at Scotia, north of Pepperwood and south of Eureka on Highway 101, do not waste much of the great trees their crews constantly cut. It is a small slab of a log that will not yield a shingle or two, or a bit of box shook.

* * *

Foresters do not complain so much of waste any more. But while Percy French, District Superintendent of State Parks, and his few helpers may be spending days or weeks coaxing Bull Creek not to undermine and uproot a pair of choice redwoods on a bend in Bull Creek Flat Park, the logging crews feeding Scotia's hungry saws may have slashed down a thousand.

In general, too, the lumbermen are most co-operative these days. Where they can trade a tract of timber along or near the highway for one farther away which can be cut with equal advantage they do so. The State's right to condemn tracts for park purposes has been exercised very few times, so willing are the lumber interests to co-operate.

There was, as a terrible example, the State Park Commissioner who put in his own sawmill just outside beautiful Bull Creek Flat Park and thwarted forever any plan for extending the Park in that direction. This story is told with heavy significance to Governors of California, who have the appointing of Park Commissioners. In the story, this particular Commissioner "went broke," lost his sawmill and his other interests. Those who tell you all this imply that something similar will—and should—come to any who betray the great trees.

The Bull Creek Flat Park was bought with State funds and with part of the $2,000,000 given by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., for this and other park purposes.

* * *

For many miles along Highway 101 big markers of golden redwood define the boundaries of groves given to the State and the Nation by this person or that, named to honor this person or that, rescued by one organization or another. There is a Children's Forest, among many other special parks and preserves.

One can find the Avenue of the Giants, bearing a marker which says, "Privately owned—in the path of lumbering operations." The State and the Save-the-Redwoods League are working on this particular problem. California matches, dollar for dollar, whatever the League raises for the work of preservation.

The League has 9,000 members now, and expects to have 10,000. Three-fifths of these are in California, and others are spread throughout the United States. The League's plan, started many years ago, has never faltered. League headquarters are at the University of California, Berkeley.

Recently Newton B. Drury, first and long-time Executive Secretary of the Save-the-Redwoods League, now Director of National Parks, said:

"It is inspiring to look back now and see how accomplishment has been piled on accomplishment—in gaining nationwide support, in raising funds, in negotiating purchase piece by piece, often just a little ahead of the sawmills, of key lands necessary to preserve the supreme examples of the redwood forest. It is hard to believe that it all adds up to close to 50,000 acres, valued at more than $7,000,000. And the work goes on."

If wartime demands send the logging crews too near the highways, it must be borne in thought that there is a special need. "Lumber must serve the guns," says a recent issue of the California Lumber Merchant.

The viewpoint of the lumbermen toward the great redwood forests is quite different, for instance, from that of C. L. "Ted" Milne, State Park Warden in the Prairie Creek Park district, north of Eureka. To him the huge trees are living things, almost like the members of the band of 100 mammoth elk he has befriended, and which live serenely and majestically in his mid-forest pasture—and apple orchard.

The viewpoint of the layman is far removed from either that of the practical but poetic forester, or the men who serve the forest monster, the donkey engine. The feeling of awe the nonforest dweller experiences when he wanders among the towering boles of the sequoia sempervirens, cannot be told in words; it must be felt.

Sempervirens: always living. Neither woodsman's ax nor the forest's greatest enemy, fire, can vanquish the redwoods. They spring again from their roots, if tree is hacked down and all seeds are burned. A tree 2,000 years old, 350 feet tall, grows again, like an asparagus vine. Their grandeur, beauty, plus their life theme of no surrender, are indeed an essential element in "an America worth fighting for."

The Boys at the Front are counting on YOU to buy WAR BONDS and STAMPS

Very good? It is BEAUTIFUL! — the French Dressing, when it is the *genuine* —when it is made with the *real* olive oil. This Pompeian superfine Olive Oil —Ah! the taste, the flavor, the tang! Your French Dressing, it is a success with that!

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..Especially David—Chapter II

(Continued from Page 4)

David to Government House. He found Dr. and Mrs. Wailling in the throes of packing. The Doctor had just been summoned to a post in British Guiana. Nevertheless, they urged him to come back another time.

David's next call was on "Jake," an elderly American who poses as a curmudgeon but who actually has a heart of gold. For many years he was a writer of special feature articles and mystery stories. Then one day he came to Tortola to spend a week end and liked it so much he has remained there ever since.

"Jake" gruffly invited David to come on in, sit down, and have a cool drink of limeade. During the course of the visit he explained that he had a son just about David's own age who was also in the Army Air Corps.

Road Town sprawls out along the edge of the harbor like a thin U. The Treasury, seat of all Government activities, occupies the position of honor in the center of the U. Flanking it are the stores, the cabins of the villagers, two churches, and two schools. In front of it is the jetty or public wharf.

All of this David inspected during the afternoon. Then he decided to visit the Roys. The Roys used to be in charge of the Agricultural Experiment Station in Tortola. Now they live at Passea Hall, a large, comfortable house high on a hill above Road Town Harbor.

Hot, tired, and dusty, David arrived at Passea Hall just as the Roys were sitting down to tea. With characteristic Tortolian hospitality they invited David to join them. But David, completely oblivious to the fact that he was flaunting a sacred British tradition, declined and called for a popular soft drink. Fortunately, the Roys had a sense of humor—and two bottles of the beverage in question.

I don't think any other visitor to Tortola ever accomplished so much in so short a time as David. He inspected the Agricultural Experiment Station, he rented a horse and rode all over the island. He inveigled the owner of a sloop into taking him sailing to Virgin Gorda, another of the British Virgin Islands. From this trip he returned late at night to find a letter waiting for him at the hotel—an invitation to the Commissioner's farewell dinner. Unfortunately for David, by that time the dinner was over and the guests were presumably sound asleep in their beds.

Monday morning brought David's Tortolian holiday to a close. Back in St. Thomas, he decided to have one final fling at the comforts of civilian life. Before going to bed he left word with the hotelkeeper that he would like to have his breakfast served the following morning in bed.

This cost 25 cents extra. But, as he afterward declared, the experience wasn't worth the money, since he had to get up anyway to brush his teeth. And once up, he couldn't really go back to bed!

Several days after his return to St. Croix, David called at my office to tell me about his trip. As he described in glowing detail his impressions of the people he had met and the places he had visited, a question popped into my mind. What was it that made David so different from our average United States serviceman who keeps so closely to the base and feels that our island has so little to offer in the way of interest and amusement?

Then on our way back to the base something happened which completely answered the question.

The little Lutheran chapel at King's Hill sits white and prim beside the Center Line road. Instead of the picket fence or stone wall that encloses so many of our country churches at home, this chapel is set off from the road by stone posts linked together by swags of heavy chain.

As we passed the chapel David pointed out one of the swags.

"See that chain? I can lie on it without touching my hands to the ground. Last week I saw an old man sleeping on it. The next time I passed by here I stopped my jeep and got out to see if I could stretch out as comfortably as he. And I could. Want to try it?"

I laughed and said I didn't think I would.

But the little incident stuck with me and gradually I began to see that the secret of David's happiness was his realization that life is full of vital, interesting, and exciting experiences, if only we take the trouble to look.

You may believe it or not, but on my way back from the base I stopped and stretched out on the chair..

David Missed Commissioner's Farewell Dinner. Dr. and Mrs. D. P. Wailling Are Shown Here With Their Children

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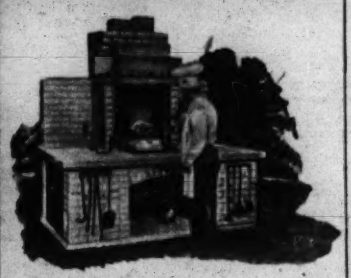

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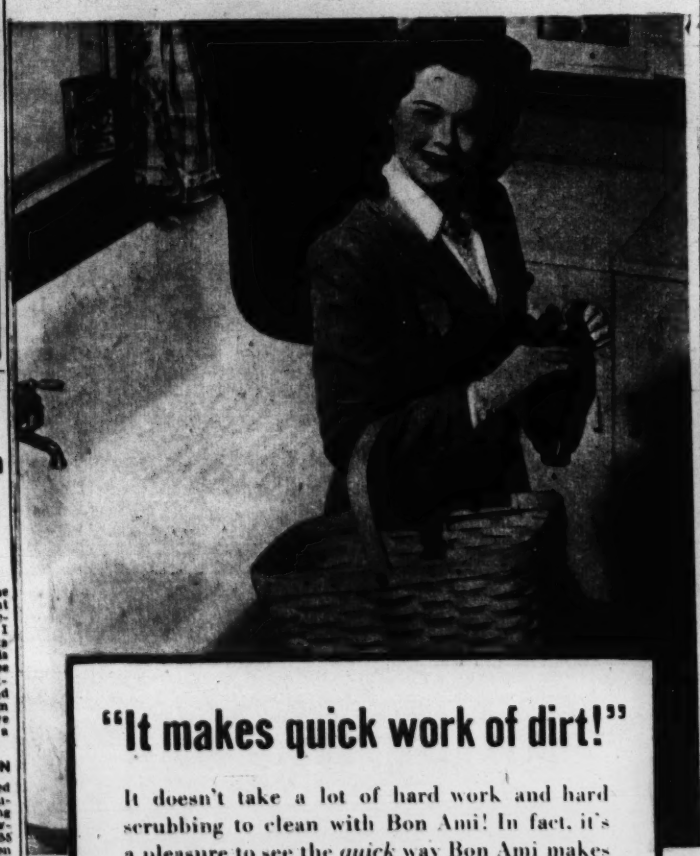

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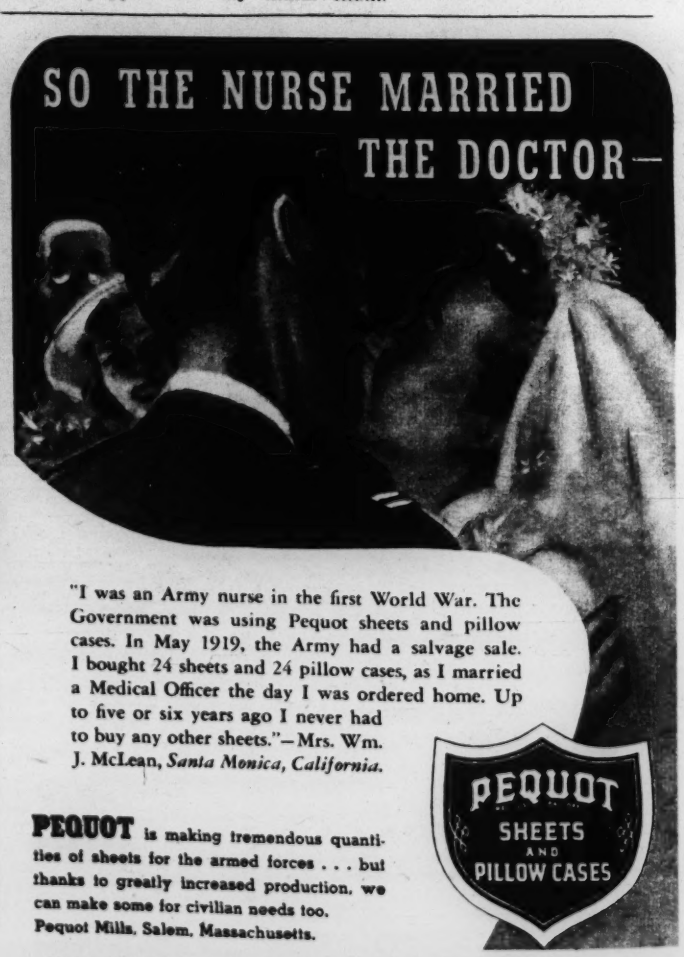

"I was an Army nurse in the first World War. The Government was using Pequot sheets and pillow cases. In May 1919, the Army had a salvage sale. I bought 24 sheets and 24 pillow cases, as I married a Medical Officer the day I was ordered home. Up to five or six years ago I never had to buy any other sheets."—Mrs. Wm. J. McLean, *Santa Monica, California.*

PEQUOT is making tremendous quantities of sheets for the armed forces . . . but thanks to greatly increased production, we can make some for civilian needs too.
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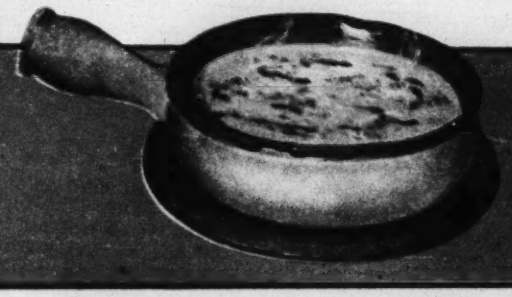
"AND HERE ARE JUST A FEW OF THEM..."

CREAM OF BROWN ONION SOUP

2 medium onions, minced — *2 cups bouillon*
3 tbsp. Mazola — *1 cup milk*
3 tbsp. flour — *½ tsp. salt*

Cook onions in Mazola until brown—in top of double boiler over direct heat. Remove from heat, add flour, blend thoroughly. Add bouillon and milk and place over boiling water. Cook until thickened, stirring frequently. Season. Sprinkle with grated cheese if desired. Serves 4.



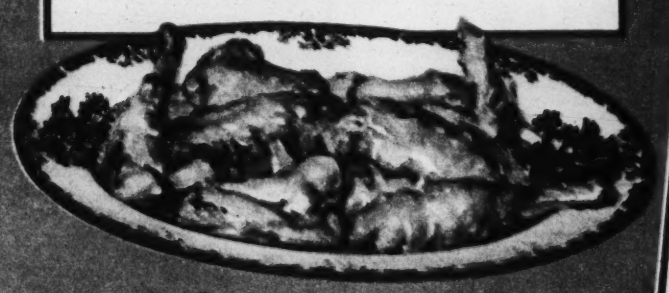
BROILED FISH FILLETS

Use fish fillets or steaks about ½" thick. Place on oiled broiler rack with top of food 2" below flame. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Brush with Mazola. Broil 5 mins. or until brown; carefully turn. Spread with 2½ tbsp. mayonnaise made with Mazola. Sprinkle with flour, salt and pepper. Broil 10 mins. or until tender and brown. (1½ lbs. serves 4.)

CURRIED CHICKEN FRICASSEE

1—4 lb. chicken, cut-up — *½ cup Mazola*
¾ cup flour — *1 tsp. curry powder*
1½ tsp. salt — *1½ cups milk*
⅛ tsp. pepper — *1½ cups water*

Roll chicken in 6 tbsp. of the flour, ½ tsp. salt, and the pepper, combined. Brown quickly in Mazola in skillet; remove to Dutch oven. In drippings left in skillet, blend rest of flour, salt and curry powder, add milk and water gradually, stirring smooth; cook until thickened. Pour gravy over chicken. Cover; simmer 1½ hrs. or until tender. Serves 5.



OLIVE COLE SLAW with FRENCH DRESSING

¾ tsp. salt
¼ tsp. paprika — *⅛ tsp. pepper*
¾ cup Mazola — *1 tsp. sugar*
¼ cup vinegar
¼ tsp. dry mustard

Measure all ingredients into mixing bowl or glass jar. Beat with rotary beater or shake to mix thoroughly. Shake or beat just before serving. Makes 1 cup.

Mix ½ cup sliced, stuffed olives with 3 cups shredded, raw cabbage. Toss with salad dressing until well mixed. (1 tbsp. minced onion and green pepper may be added, if desired.)

PIE CRUST (LEMON MERINGUE PIE)

2 cups sifted flour — *½ cup Mazola*
½ tsp. salt — *Cold water to moisten (about ¼ cup)*

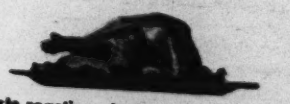
Sift together flour and salt. Mix in Mazola lightly with fork or pastry blender. Add water, a little at a time, and work lightly with a fork. (The dough should be soft.) Roll out at once on floured board. Makes top and bottom crust for one 9" pie, or two 9" pastry shells. (Use Lemon Flavor Kre-mel Pie Filling to make this delicious favorite.)

Food authorities, in modern cook books, magazines and newspapers, now specify "salad oil" in hundreds of savory recipes.

Mazola is a pure vegetable oil, as good to eat as the golden corn from whose fully ripened hearts it is pressed.

Save butter by using Mazola for frying and "melted" shortening. Mazola is as superior for general cooking as it is for making delicious fresh salad dressings.

HELPFUL HINTS



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Exploits of British Raiders

From Hell to Breakfast, by Carl Olsson. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

TO MANY MEN in uniform, the war is bringing experiences fantastically strange. Far removed from ordinary pursuits, many of the assignments are exhilarating and intensely interesting, as we realize when we read Carl Olsson's book, "From Hell to Breakfast."

This series of narratives covers assignments from the blowing up of the St. Nazaire Locks to the investigating of weather trends in the cloud banks high above the North Atlantic. There is an account of the big raid on Cologne as told by a pilot who took part. In another chapter a British Intruder pilot tells of a night mission over France. Still another account relates how a British submarine stalked and sank two German ships moving in coastal convoy.

Passages of vivid description are frequent. A weather patrol pilot, for example, recalling his flight in ice mists high over the North Atlantic, says: "As we climbed, it steadily thickened till the whole outlook became dirty gray. . . . Then in that instant, just as I was going to give in . . . there was a pale glimmer. . . . We were through! Rolling hillocks of cloud sped beneath me bathed in sunshine, shadows in their valleys, as far as my eyes could reach."

More than the average war narrative, "From Hell to Breakfast" emphasizes the refreshing, exhilarating side of these grim assignments and the strange beauty of awesome scenes beheld by those fighting the war. The book gathers strength and power from the fact that the author never allows his readers to forget the ordinary fellow who is experiencing it all.

DeW. H. J.

For the Cities Must Be Fed

Give Us This Day, by Clare Leighton. New York: Reynal & Hitchcock. $2.50.

IT IS NOT CLEAR whether Clare Leighton has become an American citizen. But she has been now some time in the United States and she should not delay. Because she already knows America, and she values and understands it, better than the average American—much better. She has traveled its length and its breadth, with eyes and ears alert and a heart open to its inner import. Already, with or without citizenship papers, this Englishwoman is, by virtue of her moral and intelleotual response to America, one of its foremost citizens.

For the cities must be fed.

Here is the refrain which runs throughout her book. Miss Leighton had been in the great cities of America; she had studied, for instance, New York and the manner in which produce from the entire land is taken there to be consumed by millions. Very well. This spectacle Miss Leighton was not content merely to observe. She resolved to trace the processes by which all these supplies were produced and brought to the city of skyscrapers on the Atlantic shore.

Her task she performed diligently and ardently, with a remarkable thoroughness and integrity. She has a chapter on the farmer and an epilogue called The Earth Remaineth, which contains her private summing-up of the inwardness of it all; but the chapters between are named simply, baldly, after corn and wheat, meat, truck farms, fruit, milk and eggs. Reading them, her public can learn, as the author did, a vast deal about the growing and the harvesting, the cultivating and the transporting of all these food supplies, as well as about the people concerned. No detail has escaped the author's notice.

With her, her readers stand in the scorching heat of Samuel Keller's farm during the hay harvest; they watch two elderly Negroes in the Deep South as they scrape a hole in the earth and plant the fragile sweet potato and thus, as Miss Leighton describes it, "obey the impulse to grow things upon their own earth."

Somewhere, perhaps among the hills of New England, farmers are milking their cows, just driven back to their barns from the high pasture. The author has been there, looking on; and from her testimony her readers realize what it means to a man to be "dedicated" to his cows. Twice each day cows must be milked; there is no delaying, no overlooking their need. Cows cannot wait. A young man may be about some task which seems to him far more fascinating than feeding and milking his cows; but, when evening comes, he will leave even the girl he is courting in the next township. It is time to milk his cows.

It is just so throughout this simple and impressive book. Miss Leighton has written it sincerely and movingly; and, moreover, she has illustrated it with 10 full-page drawings in chalk. She was, of course, first an artist with her chalk, her pencil, her etcher's needle; but lately she has proved herself no less an artist with words. It is a powerful combination.

M. W.

Warning Ignored

Modern Warfare, by Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski. New York: Roy. Publishers. $3.50.

GEN. WLADYSLAW SIKORSKI, who was the Polish Prime Minister and Commander in Chief when he was killed in an airplane crash in 1941, wrote this book in 1934, when Hitler was preparing to place the world under German domination.

At this early stage of Nazi ambition, Sikorski foresaw another world war, and correctly visualized the strategy and tactics the Germans would employ. He drew his conclusions from the wealth of German professional essays on the subject of war—papers available to all, but given scant attention by those who could have initiated preventative measures. It is paradoxical that this book, which predicted what to expect from Germany, should have been honored by the French Academy, and yet have failed to prick France's bubble of blind faith in the Maginot Line, or to have aroused interest in needed military reforms.

At the time he produced this work, Sikorski was in retirement, having clashed with Poland's dictator, Marshal Pilsudski, and had no opportunity to effect the changes in Polish military and diplomatic policies which he was convinced were necessary to meet the German threat; nor did he again come into power until after Poland had been overrun by the Nazis.

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Keep an Eye on Germany, Miss Schultz Warns

Germany Will Try It Again, by Sigrid Schultz. New York: Reynal & Hitchcock. $2.50.

SIGRID SCHULTZ'S reasons why "Germany Will Try It Again" add up to one of the most timely and imperative books of the day. British, Russian, and American officials are now engaged in working out the terms of the armistice we will impose on Germany when it surrenders. Each has sent its proposed terms to the European Advisory Commission meeting in London. Their deliberations on the proposals have begun, and out of them, for better or for worse, will emerge this generation's attempt to do what the last generation failed to do at Versailles.

The Germans are already trying to secure a moderation of those terms to their advantage. By every subtle and blatant device known to propaganda they are trying to induce dissension in the London discussions and to impose on the limitations derived from public opinion in Allied countries. They are working overtime on the argument that a weakened Germany will produce "chaos" in Europe. Therefore, in this crucial decision, which may well determine whether our children must fight this war for a third time in another generation, public opinion counts heavily.

* * *

Miss Schultz's book speaks straight to American public opinion and tells it why it should be on the alert day and night against the slightest suspicion of German-inspired thinking. What the book tells is backed to the hilt by competence and authority. Miss Schultz is an American of Norwegian descent whose father went to Germany as a court painter just before the last war. She lived it through in Germany and began her journalistic career at its end for the Chicago Tribune.

She lived and worked, then, through the entire period of Germany's rapid transformations from a defeated aspirant for world power through the intermediate stages of camouflaged peacefulness to a renewed lust for war and conquest.

She knows, in other words, what she is talking about when she chronicles the story of how the German military oligarchy planned this second World War, not after Nov. 11, 1918, but from the moment General Ludendorf and his staff realized that the first war was lost. The Kaiser's Reich, the Weimar Republic, and now the Nazi Reich are passing phases which have each in turn been used as it suited the interests of the dominant, continuing German military clique at the hub of German national life. The second war was launched before the first ended. The third was already germinating in the minds of the present military group before Miss Schultz left Berlin in 1941—in fact, from the time when Britain's refusal to be cowed by the Blitz first suggested in Berlin the possibility that this war might fail as the first one had.

* * *

When Miss Schultz suggests that the way to meet this new danger is to put a quarantine around its borders and let Germany fight its way through to its own salvation she plunges into controversy. In the abstract, her proposed solution is the ideal one. No great nation has ever found its feet under foreign tutelage. Sooner or later Germany must find its own salvation in its own way.

But to impose that trial on it directly after this war makes at least one one-time observer of the Nazi scene shudder. The Nazis are still tough and still the only well-organized political group inside Germany. To let Germany fight out its internal battle directly after this war is over seems to me to offer Naziism a too favorable opportunity to change its colors but not its stranglehold on Germany. However, that is controversial as well.

What is not controversial is Miss Schultz's chronicling of the facts of the sustained, continuing relentless German military plot and the plain and urgent warnings which the story of the plot displays. It should and it must be heeded. The penalty for failing can mean a third world war.

JOSEPH C. HARSCH

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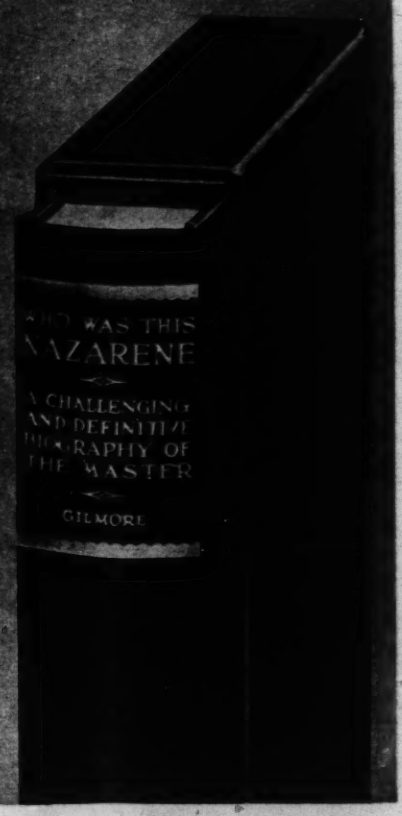

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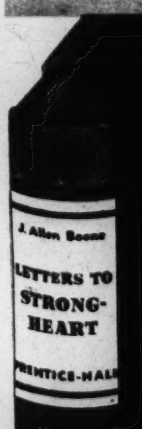

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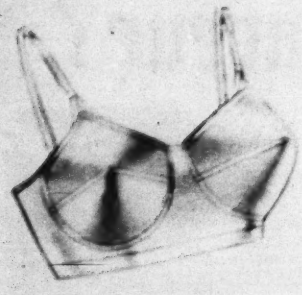

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In Old Georgia

I Can Go Home Again, by Arthur G. Powell. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press. $3.

ARTHUR G. POWELL'S "I Can Go Home Again" is notable for its portrayal of the folkways, customs, and traditions of the people, both Negro and white, of southwest Georgia from post-Civil War days to shortly after the turn of the century.

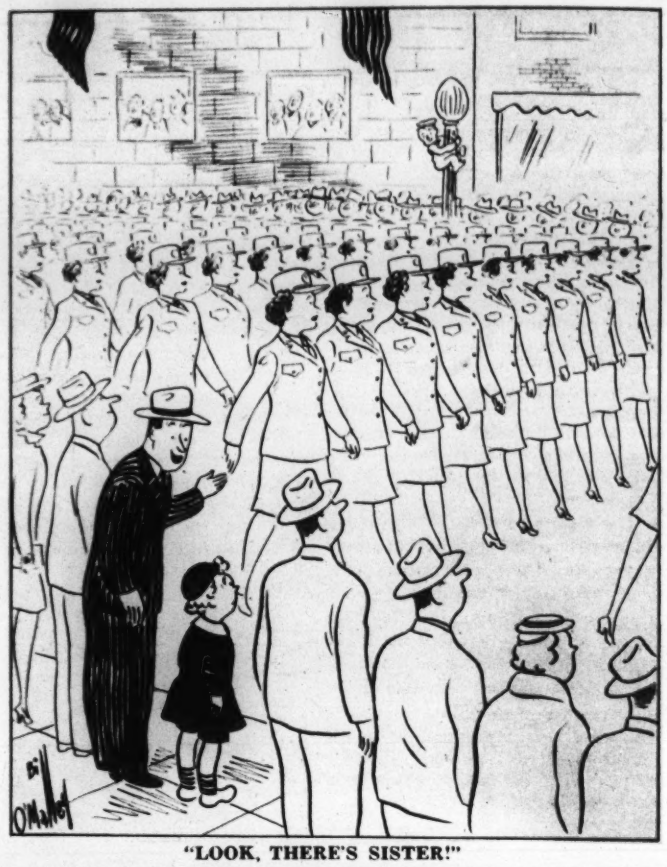
An autobiography, it is replete with humorous incidents and witticisms gleaned from the author's years of experience as a small-town lawyer in Blakely, and later as he made most of the circuit courts in the Southwestern part of the State.

"I know of no word in our language that applies accurately to the feeling that exists between the two races, though it is a form of affection," he writes. "It must be lived and experienced to be understood. It involves an inborn spirit of noblesse oblige on the part of the whites and the frank acceptance of the status on the part of the blacks. In many respects the mind and conduct of the ordinary Negro are the mind and conduct of a child. He needs and expects from the white man understanding and protection, especially against himself."

"Yes, there is a problem; but it is not a Negro problem. It is the low-down-white-man problem. High-mindedness is no more universal in the South than it is in any other part of our country. A sorry white man, seeing a Negro tilling the field that he would like to rent and use as a center of his loafing, or doing some job he would like . . . hates the Negro, and, unless prevented by the better class of whites, inflicts injury and injustice upon him."

The story of the customs and culture of this region of the South has not been better told than Judge Powell tells it. Collectors of regional American histories will want the book.

E R L.



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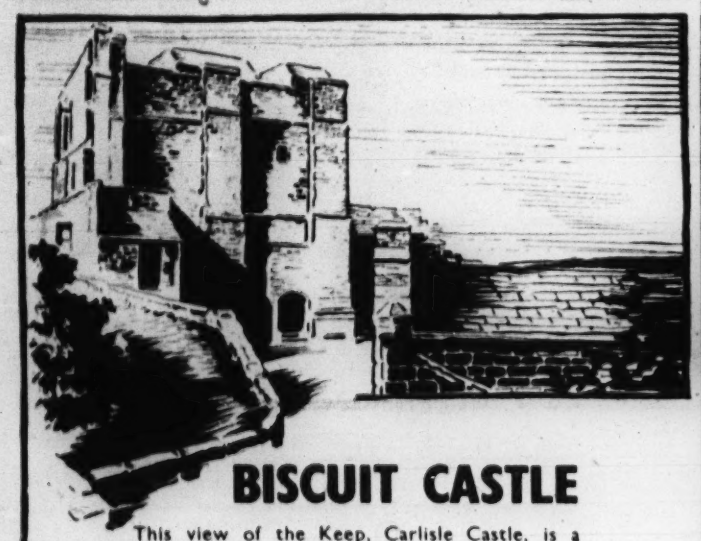

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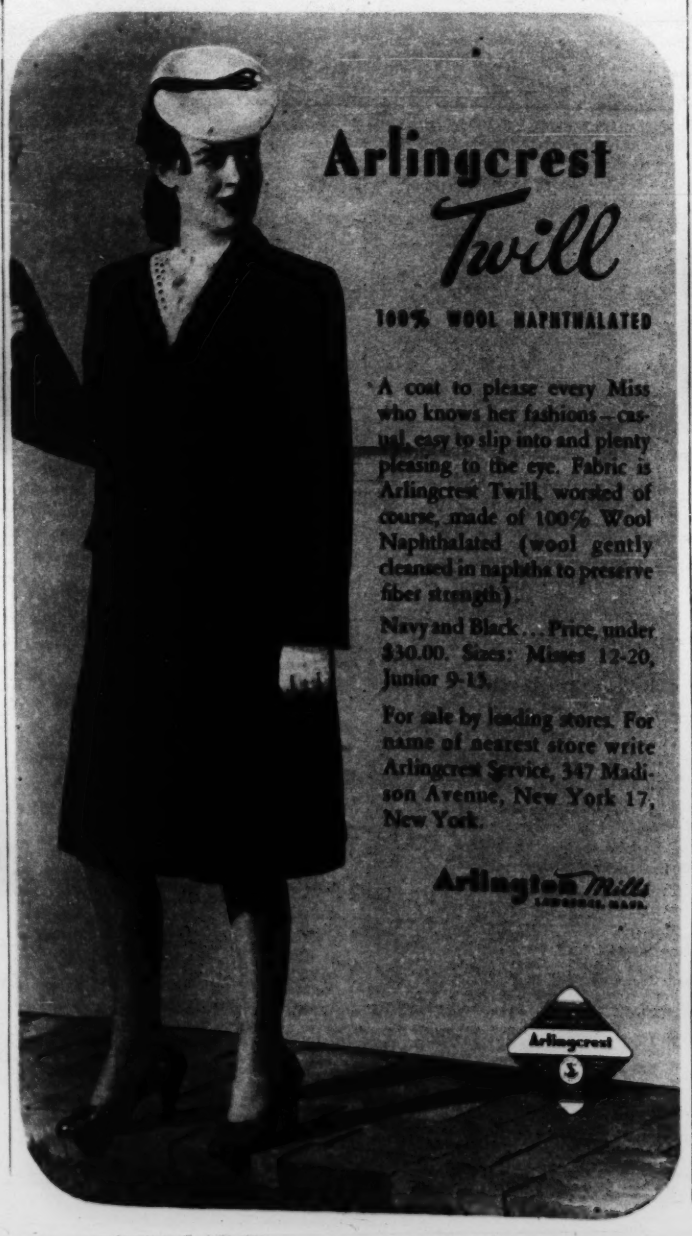
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Over the Editor's Desk

IT WOULD BE IDLE to enumerate the hurdles to be taken before the Japanese are finally defeated. Most of them are known. But some escape attention for no other reason than that they do not figure in the immediate picture. One is French Indo-China. It is a land rich in fertility. It is one of the largest rice bowls in Asia, and although it supports a population of over 23,000,000, it still has much of its output to spare. Indo-China, according to EGON KASKELINE, who discusses the subject in another column, must be recaptured if the Nipponese grip on Southeastern Asia is to be destroyed.

* * *

This week the Presidential profile series deals with the G. O. P. dark horses of 1944. Who are they? No one, of course, can yet say. But it is possible to give names that are likely to be considered. And that SILAS LONGVIEW, an experienced political analyst, writing under a pen name, does in his comprehensive piece about the prospects for the forthcoming national convention.

* * *

It seems but yesterday—although it is actually years—since the rotogravure sections of the press were full of discoveries made in the tombs of Egypt. Public interest was excited. The work of archaeologists in filling in the gaps in ancient dynasties was of more than passing importance. Then came the day of dictators. All labors had to be suspended. But the enthusiasm of those who actually took part in the work never waned. This is shown in "47 Years in Antiquity," written after a recent visit to Egypt. The author, JOHN H. CHIPMAN, is a naval commander who has seen service in the Near East.

* * *

Did you know that George Washington was the first man to use "average" as a verb? Or that Benjamin Franklin coined the word "electrician"? Or that the words "rocking chair," "rubbers," "sidewalk," and "hydrant" were of American origin? Perhaps you have just taken these words for granted. The monumental dictionary of American English, which has only recently been published after 18 years of scholarly enterprise by the University of Chicago Press, reveals some interesting points in this connection, as you will find in the story by DOROTHEA KAHN.

* * *

RODNEY BRINK, who gives us an illuminating account of the "forest primeval," is chief of the Monitor's Pacific Bureau, and is known to our readers for his many valued contributions to the Weekly Magazine Section.

* * *

KIMMIS HENDRICK, who writes the article, "The Experts Call It Bounce," is too a member of the Pacific Bureau. W. W. C.

. . 47 Years in Antiquity

(Continued from Page 5)

dition of 1934 when he was 20. He learned to speak, read, and write English so fluently he has become the invaluable "scribe" of the organization. He has translated into English all the daily diaries from 1935 to date and made tracings of all the sketches in them.

This article would not be complete without mentioning two others of Dr. Reisner's staff. The first is Miss Evelyn Perkins, his private secretary and faithful friend and "disciple." She devoted all her life to his work, making her home at the Harvard Camp and becoming "a denizen of the desert," as she describes it. Mahmoud Said Ahmed was her devoted amanuensis and together they turned out all the paper work that this extraordinary expedition produced. Miss Perkins is not only fluent in French, having been born in French Morocco (Algiers), but she is equally excellent in English, Italian, Greek, and Arabic. All the while she has been with the expedition she has earned the adoration of her Arabic brothers, as she calls them. You can see her asking the "boys" to jog their memories and tell their stories—the experiences they remember the clearest during their excavation. As each narrates, she translates, phrase by phrase, fluently and in clear undertone in a most skillful fashion. You cannot truly evaluate Miss Perkins. She is an irresistible dynamo of energy. Her charm is a spell of good will. Egypt is Cairo; Cairo is Giza, but Giza is nothing without Miss Perkins.

In all likelihood, the expedition will carry on, once peace returns. Fortunately for this adventure, there is another American whose experience and ability assures continued maintenance of the organization and promises additional discoveries. He is Francis Olcott Allen, acting director. The group picture shows him together with the key men of his field workers, the evidence of their 45 years of work before them, as recorded in the diaries and with Chephren, outlined in the background. The future organization is hinted by the presence of the third generation, little Hassen Mohammed Said.

. . Dark Horses

(Continued from Page 2)

didate, but his name is sure to be presented.

Then there's Brig. Gen. Hanford MacNider, former Assistant Secretary of War, former National Commander of the American Legion, now on active service overseas. His name has been presented to several previous nominating conventions and is almost sure to be put forward again.

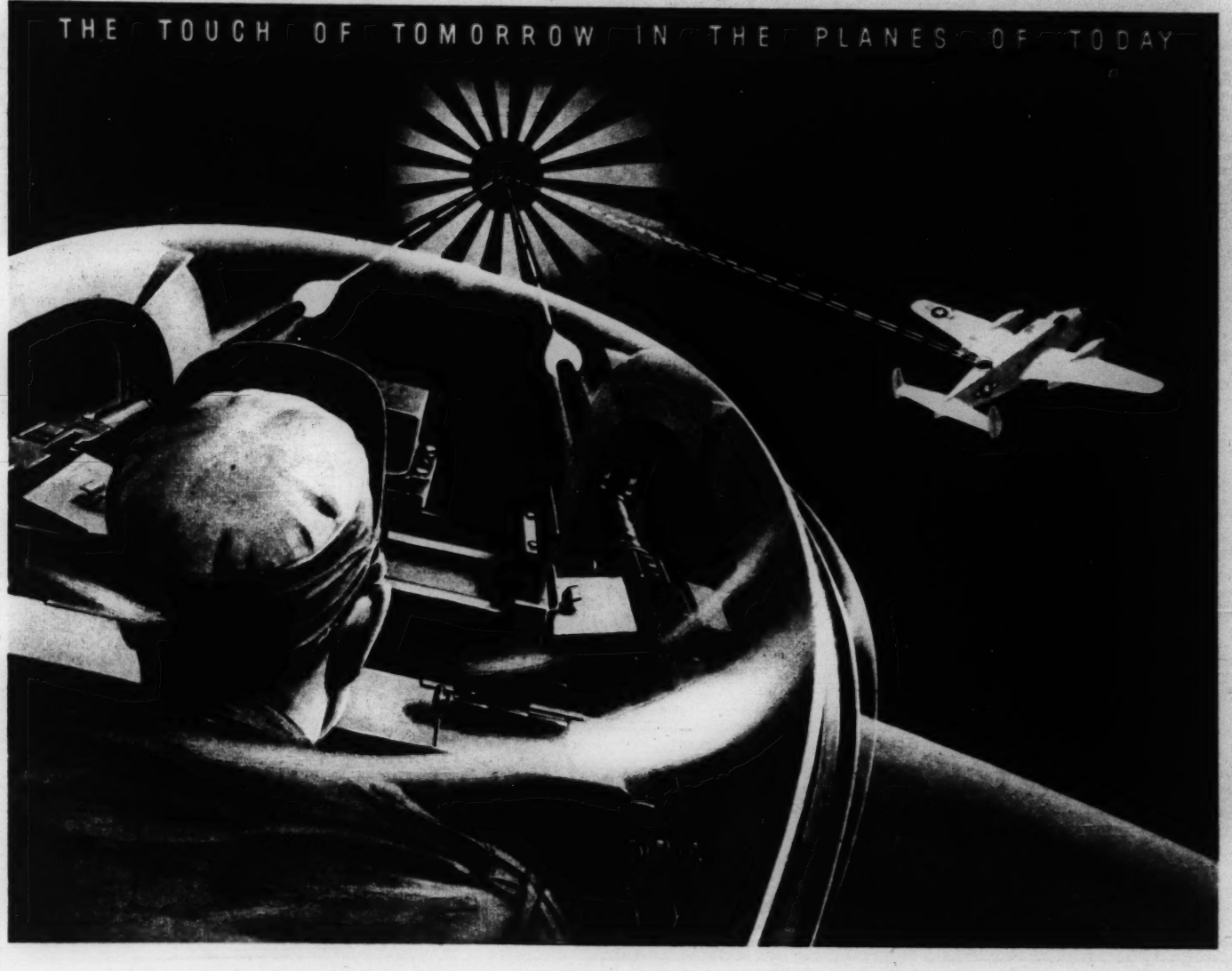
Another dark horse potentiality is John G. Winant, of New Hampshire, U. S. Ambassador to Great Britain.

Also, there's Henry J. Kaiser, the West Coast shipbuilder, whose prodigious feats of war production have caused Kaiser-for-President clubs to spring up in various places throughout the country. And there's Eric A. Johnston, of Washington State, youthful president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, whose progressive ideas have caught the fancy of many.

There may be still other names, names which have not yet gained currency in Presidential gossip.

Is there a nominee in the lot?

Could be.



Setting The Sun in His Sights

To be in on the setting of the "rising sun" . . . to take an active part in the demise of Tojo's far-flung empire . . . is the fond dream of many a neophyte aerial gunner.

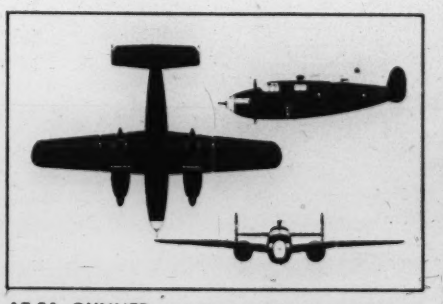
But it takes more than dreams to turn a kid from Main Street into a skilled warrior of the skies, who must one day knock down the best the Japs can throw at him. It takes training. Training that comes so close to the real thing that the difference is scarcely perceptible.

That is why the Army Air Forces is using the Fairchild twin-motored trainer, known as the GUNNER, for advanced instruction of the thousands of new gunners needed by the Air Forces this year.

With equipment similar in many respects to that of Liberators and Fortresses, the GUNNER accommodates an instruction pilot, a student pilot, a nose gunner, a power-turret gunner and a gunnery instructor. And best of all it provides ample room for students and instructors alike to make training under simulated combat conditions easy to accomplish.

In designing and building the GUNNER great pains were taken to incorporate the essential details of heavy combat ships. It is the only gunnery trainer having a tricycle landing gear to provide take-off and landing characteristics similar to the big bombers.

For that indicative "touch of tomorrow in the planes of today," this product of Fairchild engineering takes an honored place in a long line of outstanding aviation achievements.



AT-21 GUNNER, with Duramolded skin of plastic-bonded plywood, is powered by two 520 hp. Ranger engines. Ceiling 22,150 feet, normal range 905 miles, top speed 223 mph. Army test pilots call it "one of the sweetest flying ships we ever handled."

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